"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Tuesday fair and colder; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,982. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH AND BRITISH PUSH GERMANS BACK; PRISONERS TAKEN AND VILLAGES REGAINED; AMERICAN ARMY STARTS FOR BATTLE FRONT

OUR TROOPS SING ON WAY

Mile After Mile of Men and Motors Start for the Fight.

PERSHING HAD FORCE READY

Can Send 100,000 to Aid Foch and Reinforcements Will Be Rushed Overseas.

WASHINGTON'S SPIRITS RISE

Military Men Think Drive Still in Its Infancy, but Turning Point Is at Hand.

French Orders for Americans Under the Unified Command

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31. (Associated Press.)—The acceptance by France of General Pershing's offer of all American men and material for the present emergency has in effect virtually resulted in a unified army command, so far as the French Army and American forces are concerned. This is shown by the fact that the orders issued to the American troops are of French origin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Sunday, March 31.—There was great activity back of the American lines today. Hour after hour long lines of trucks, carrying men and war material, were moving in the cold rain through the sticky mud, French camions helping Pershing's men get under way for the battle front. The roads in this part of France are filled with men in brown and blue. The big trucks are seemingly going in every direction, but are moving under a well-directed plan of the French to utilize the United States forces to beat back the boche where he belongs.

Rain has fallen for the past four days, but the spirit of the men is undampened, and the boys in brown show that they have got down to the real business of war.

Facing the prospect of heavy fighting in a battle that may last for months, Uncle Sam's boys are enthusiastic to show the stuff they are made of and stamp as a lie the German statement that French officers found the Americans not good fighters. Even the high officers in charge do not yet know the exact disposition to be made of the men, but are ready for anything.

Troops Singing as They Go.

American movements became marked yesterday, and early this morning hundreds of trucks, the field artillery, and supply trains were winding along the French highways, officers' cars and motor cycles darting ahead and back, conducting the movement expeditiously.

The Americans were packed like sardines in the big trucks, already full of equipment, singing "Over There" and other songs as they moved.

Everything seen here shows that the American and French soldiers are the best of comrades, for the United States men are filled with admiration of the excellence of the French war machine of which they are for a time a part.

I am not permitted to state in detail the plan for the Americans, but it can be stated that Pershing's men are to play an actual part in the war very soon.

The undertaking was started after extended conferences between the American, French, and British high commands, Secretary Baker participating and President Wilson being kept fully informed. It is not believed that there is danger of

Continued on Page Three.

"REB COUNTRY"—HARRIS THEATRE. The play you cannot afford to miss.—Advt.

King George Congratulates American Aviation Section

LONDON, March 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, describing King George's visit to the front, says:

"In the course of an inspection, the King visited an airdrome, where he inspected an American section, the members of which he congratulated upon their fine and smart appearance, praise which was well justified, for a likelier looking set of lads never yet swore to drive the Huns out of the air.

"The King spent a crowded fifty hours in France, moving about freely among troops who had taken part in the first onrush of the German offensive."

WILSON INITIATES NEW MEAT POLICY

Will Appoint Board, at Hoover's Suggestion, to Survey the Packing Industry.

MAY MEAN FEDERAL CONTROL

Present Indefinite Situation Almost Intolerable, Administrator Says in Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — On the recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover the President, it was announced today, has authorized a survey of the packing industry, which may result in Government control for the period of the war.

Mr. Hoover made public a letter to the President, in which the suggestion was advanced that the "time had come" for a change in the Government's policy toward the meat industry. He urged the appointment, which the President approved, of a board "to study the entire situation with regard to the meat industry and the steps that should be taken with regard thereto."

This board is to be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, as representing the producer; the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, as representing trade conditions; the Chairman of the Federal Tariff Board, as representing economic thought; the Secretary of Labor, as representing the civilian consumer, and the Food Administrator, as having to carry out any given policy determined upon.

In his letter Mr. Hoover declared that, in spite of the well-founded objection to any theory of price-fixing, the American situation had reached a point where the volume of purchases controlled by a single agency amounted to price-fixing and that "all theories go by the board."

Three Alternatives Faced.

Abandonment of direction of war purchases and conservation measures, because they affect prices; continuance of the present national policy, and stabilization of prices by the Government are the three alternatives that must be faced, according to Mr. Hoover.

The first, he declared, would be a tremendous relief to the Government, but would lead to a transfer of price influence to uncontrolled agencies, with a corresponding harmful effect on the cost of living.

That Mr. Hoover does not favor the second alternative, the system under which he is operating at present, is made plain in the following quotation from his communication to the President:

"This (the present policy of the Food Administration) is an almost intolerable situation for any Government official in criticism from both producer and consumer, and, with the growing volume of purchases, this criticism must increase. It permits of no constructive policy in production."

The final course, according to Mr. Hoover, is the most important, both in the far-reaching effect that it may have on production and in its dangers. It is certain, he said, to assure the producer of fair returns, but may, through either a voluntary agreement with the packers as to prices or through Government control, involve the Government in some financial responsibility in speculative business.

The question to be determined, the letter stated, is which of the alternatives will be the maximum contribution to winning the war, and this problem is the one to be placed before the commission, on account of Mr. Hoover's expressed belief that this "should not be determined at the opinion of any single individual, no matter how sincere and earnest the application of intelligence might be."

Mr. Hoover's letter to the President follows:

Change of Policy Imperative.

March 26, 1918.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I feel that we have reached a position with regard to the whole meat industry of the country that requires a reconsideration of policy. The situation is one of the most complex with which the Government has to deal, by virtue of the

Continued on Page Four.

WHERE GERMANS FAILED

Force of Advance Broken By Repulse Before Arras.

PAUSE FOR REORGANIZATION

Reassembling Shattered Columns While New Plans Are Being Developed.

TANKS POTENT IN DEFENSE

British Use Cavalry for Scouting and Also as Dismounted Troops.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, March 31.—We now have knowledge that the attack on Arras was prepared on a scale of enormous strength by divisions arranged in depth, preceded by a bombardment as great as that which fell upon any part of the British line on the morning of March 21 and that the enemy had determined to capture not only Arras itself but Vimy Ridge.

It was the heroic resistance of the British troops that defeated this furious onslaught and destroyed by enormous losses to the German troops this dark scheme of their high command. Seven German divisions were in position north of the Scarpe and twelve south, in an arc around the defenses of Arras. I believe that their plan was for two divisions to capture the city, supported by others following closely, while three divisions of storm troops were to rush through when the British battalions were heavily engaged or overwhelmed, and seize the heights of Vimy.

The brunt of this attack, preceded by colossal gunfire, fell upon London troops and against these the German tides dashed and broke. By artillery fire, machine-gun fire, and rifle fire, the enemy's advancing waves of men were swept to pieces, and though they came on again and again this massacre continued until at last it must have sickened even the high German officers directing the operations from behind. The attacks died out and the night was quiet around Arras while the enemy collected his wounded.

Crushing Reverse for Germans.

It was an utter defeat which will at least check German efforts around Arras, though they may be renewed with that ruthlessness as to loss of life to achieve a settled purpose which is one quality of German generalship.

Yesterday there were a number of violent engagements which were decided mainly in favor of the British, and sent more victims to the German field hospitals. During the night of Friday enemy patrols apparently penetrated into the woods above Moreuil, on the River Avre, and yesterday bodies of British cavalry moved forward to clear them out. They did this with skill and success and held their ground.

Somewhat later in the morning the Germans began an attack in the region between Marcelcave and Warfusse, across the highroad from Amiens to St. Quentin. After heavy gunning, which lasted about an hour, the British raked them with machine-gun fire and dispersed them. For a time they were quiet, but at 1:45, after two more hours of bombardment, they attacked again in greater strength, and again were beaten back with most bloody losses.

In the morning also there were violent attacks on one side of Arras, and here once more the losses of a German division were so high that its regiments were almost destroyed. It was a fresh division just brought up to the battle, but now, after a few hours, is broken up, and large numbers of its dead lie outside of Arras.

Like Last Easter at Artois.

On this Easter Sunday, under bright sunshine which is breaking through the storm clouds, the fields of France are strewn with death. A year ago it was the same around the old City of Artois, for it was on Easter Sunday, April 2, that we began the battle of Arras and fought over that ground which is again our battlefield, and it was a great anthem of gunfire which rose up to the sky on Easter morn.

It would be unwise to exaggerate the enemy's losses, and I find it very difficult to get an exact idea of them, but it seems to me certain that since that Thursday morning when they launched their offensive, ten days ago, they have reached figures so high that the enemy command must be deeply anxious as to the morale of their men and the outcome of this dreadful gamble with fate.

In spite, too, of their progress over the old Somme battlefield, those barren and blasted slopes where there is nothing worth capture and only one vast graveyard and one wide stretch of hideous lifenessness, they have failed so far in their ambitions and their plans. Their intention was to break the allied armies to bits by the enormous weight of their onslaught, and by piercing between the gap to cut off masses of troops, whole divisions and whole brigades, so that we should be absolutely undone. In that they have failed.

Apart from all regrets at having had to fall back at all and at having suffered losses for which there is mourning in our hearts, because so many splendid men have fallen on the field of honor—that terrible field of honor which will be watered with tears for all time—we may at least rejoice that by the skill of our fighting officers and the steady courage of our men our line was brought back unbroken, and that all the way back to our present position the enemy was never able to strike through and roll up large forces. It is true that he has taken many prisoners, not so many as he claims, but they were remnants of rearguards and isolated bodies and broken companies, not complete units or anything like groups of units divided from the rest of the British Army.

British Gaps Soon Filled.

It was touch and go several times. Sometimes there were slight gaps between the British units for a short time, through which the enemy tried to break, but always the gaps were filled at the psychological moment by heroic efforts. By constant rearguard actions, stoutly fighting, the withdrawal was covered.

Nothing in all this battle was finer than the way the 17th Division fought its way back to the present line of defense, while the march of the Royal Naval Division in the face of the enemy trying to pierce through on the British flank was a thrilling episode. I have been among these men and from the Generals and officers heard a full narrative of those anxious hours.

One British unit was holding the line in front of Hermies and Havrincourt on the morning of the 21st, and although under that frightful bombardment after dawn, lost only 150 yards of their trenches in the enemy's onrush with what might have seemed overpowering forces but which did not overpower.

The British fought like Greek heroes. They counterattacked the enemy, and drove him out of the ground he had gained. Hermies was attacked six times and Havrincourt seven times, but the enemy fell in heaps and could not break through. The sunken road at Demicourt from which he had deployed. It became a ditch of death for the German storm troops. They were mowed down by machine guns and shrapnel again and again until the sunken road was heaped with their bodies laid out in rows. Enemy success elsewhere made it necessary for the British unit I speak of to withdraw toward Haplincourt and Bertincourt and go to Villersaufios.

This was the night of the 22d, and by this time the enemy had taken Baumetz and Velu Wood, and seriously threatened the unit's flank. They were in danger of being surrounded. They blew up the lock of the canal, and the rear guards covered their withdrawal. They were isolated, and had the enemy between them and

Continued on Page Two.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S "DEW-OL," a nerve tonic. (Pure Olive Oil and Hypophosphite.) 138 Fulton St., or Liggett-Riker-Hegeman.—Advt.

President Now May Ask for War Against Bulgaria

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is expected that President Wilson will soon appear before Congress with a recommendation f · a declaration of war between the United States and Bulgaria.

Congress has been ready since December to declare war on both Bulgaria and Turkey. It only refrained from including these countries in the declaration against Austria because the President did not then consider it immediately practical.

However, now that it has been officially announced in Paris that General Pershing's offer of American aid has been accepted by General Foch and also announced officially that Austrian and Bulgarian troops have been identified as being on the Franco-British front, it is believed the President will take action.

FRENCH WIN IN THE SOUTH

Retake Villages Around Montdidier and Capture Hundreds of Prisoners

CARRY MOREUIL BY STORM

Brilliant Bayonet Charge, in Which Canadian Troops Join, Expels German Garrison.

GERMAN FORCE WIPED OUT

Battalion Which Crossed the Oise Lost All Its Men Either Killed or Captured.

PARIS, March 31.—On the southern battle front the French have recaptured Ayencourt and Montchel, (South of Montdidier,) and gained considerable ground in the region of Orvillers, (to the southeast,) according to the official communication from the War Office tonight.

Yesterday Moreuil (north of Montdidier) changed hands three times, remaining in the hands of the French after a brilliant bayonet charge of French and British troops fighting side by side.

The check to the German advance between Moreuil and Lassigny is complete. In the storming of Plemont, in this region, reported last night, the French took 700 prisoners.

On the Oise front all the men of a German battalion which had crossed the river near Chauny were killed or taken prisoners.

The battle is slackening, according to news reaching Paris late tonight. The attacks of the Germans have been less violent and less numerous today, and it has been observed that the enemy is feverishly digging himself in, particularly in the neighborhood of Lassigny.

The general impression is that the situation is most satisfactory.

Following is the text of the night official report:

The Germans, exhausted by their sanguinary check of yesterday, made violent local attacks today at certain points on the front.

North of Moreuil the enemy gained no success except in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, where, after stubborn fighting, he succeeded in gaining a foothold in that village.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny our troops, according to the latest information, recaptured Ayencourt and Montchel last evening, taking about 100 prisoners and 14 machine guns. Today, in the course of spirited engagements, they made a notable advance in the region of Orvillers.

On the Oise front enemy detachments, consisting of a battalion of storming troops, after having crossed the river near Chauny, attempted to establish a bridgehead on the left bank. In a vigorous counterattack this battalion was completely annihilated or taken prisoner. The number of unwounded Germans remaining in our hands exceeded 100.

Our long-range guns caught under their fire and destroyed an enemy train of heavy artillery in the region of Laon.

The afternoon statement from the War Office follows:

The struggle was continued with undiminished violence during the night, and the result was to emphasize the check administered to the formidable German effort of yesterday to break through the line.

Between Montdidier and Moreuil the fire of the French infantry mowed down German battalions, which renewed the assault without ceasing. Moreuil, captured by the Germans, was retaken by the French, again taken by the Germans, and finally carried in a bayo-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 7th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8—Mat. Today at 2—25c to $1.—Advt.

France Accepts Offer of American Troops; Who "Will Fight Side by Side" With Allies

PARIS, March 31.—"The French Government has decided to accede to the desire expressed by General Pershing in the name of the United States Government," says an official note issued today dealing with the operation of American troops with the French and British.

"The American troops will fight side by side with the British and French troops, and the Star-Spangled Banner will float beside the French and English flags in the plains of Picardy."

SHELL HITS PARIS AS CITY WORSHIPS

German Easter Sunday Bombardment Kills One Person, Wounds Another.

ALL CHURCHES CROWDED

Belief Laon Cathedral Masks 65½-Foot Gun May Have Made It Target of French.

PARIS, March 31.—The bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was resumed at 2:15 P. M. today. An official note issued tonight says:

The German long-range cannon continued during the day to bombard the Paris district. One person was killed and one injured.

At the services this morning the churches were even more crowded than is usual on Easter Sunday.

No unexploded shell has thus far been found. However, there have been examined, in the municipal laboratory, fragments of sufficient size to permit the Directors to reach certain conclusions. They are of the opinion that a double fuse is used, and that the guns fire 210-millimeter (8¼-inch) shells.

Apparently four guns are being used, two on each alternate day. The tubes of the guns, which are rifle guns, are more than sixty feet long. The installation and adjustment of the guns must require at least three months. Doubtless they are concealed under mountains of cement, rendering it most difficult to locate and destroy them.

GENEVA, March 30.—Lieut. Gen. von Rohne, a German authority on ordnance and Inspector of Artillery, gives in a magazine of which he is editor additional details in regard to the long-range German guns with which Paris is being bombarded. He says they are 20 meters (65½ feet) long. The empty shell weighs 150 kilograms, (330 pounds,) and the charge weighs the same. The projectile attains a height of 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) and descends from the sky like a meteor on its target.

General von Rohne says it requires about three minutes for the shell to reach its destination. The greatest difficulty in the way of increasing the range was overcome by sending the projectile high enough to reach the rarified air.

It appears the Germans are extremely proud of the bombardment of Paris.

The long-range gun of the Germans which has been shelling Paris for more than a week has been reported as being placed in the Forest of St. Gobain, but deductions drawn from two different sources yesterday make it quite possible that it is in Laon, and that the Germans may even be using it under cover of the Cathedral in Laon. This would place the gun something over eighty miles instead of a little over seventy miles from Paris, Laon being about ten miles east of the Forest of St. Gobain.

Lieut. Gen. von Rohne several days ago was reported as saying in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, that it was a waste of time for the citizens of Paris to ascend the Eiffel Tower in an effort to catch a glimpse of the cannon. "Only airmen at a height of 1,300 meters will be able to observe them," said the General.

A mathematical deduction would lead to the conclusion that the cannon was something over eighty miles from Paris. This is further strengthened by a paragraph in the Berlin War Office report of Saturday, published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which said: "The Laon Cathedral, which has been considerably damaged by the continuous bombardment, is threatened with destruction from the fire of the French guns, according to the War Office."

If the German report is true, that the French are firing at one of their own cathedrals, a grave reason for so doing must exist, military circles here say, and it appears fairly evident to them that the French are searching out the gun that is bombarding Paris from

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

GERMANS REPORT LOCAL SUCCESSES

Claim the Capture of Three Villages in the Valley of the Luce.

ENLARGE ON FOE'S LOSSES

Berlin Says They Were "Sanguinary" in Vain Counterattacks Around Montdidier.

BERLIN, March 31, (via London.)—The official report from General Headquarters on today's operations on the west front, issued tonight, says:

There have been local successful battles between Luce Brook and the Avre. French counterattacks west and southwest of Montdidier failed with heavy losses.

Following is the text of the day communication, dealing with the fighting yesterday:

On the heights west of the upper Ancre we repulsed a British counterattack. Between the Somme and the Oise we gained further successes in our attack.

On both sides of the Luce Brook we penetrated the foremost British lines, which were strengthened by French regiments, and took by storm the villages of Abercourt, Hangard, and Demuin, situated in the valley, and, despite a most violent counterattack, threw the enemy back on Moreuil and the wooded heights to the north thereof.

Between Moreuil and Noyon we attacked a newly brought up French army corps. North of Montdidier we repulsed the enemy over the Avre and took by storm the heights situated on the western bank.

Many times repeated counterattacks by the French west of Montdidier, east of Fontaine and against Mesnil, which had been captured, failed with sanguinary losses. Fontaine was taken by storm in the evening, and Mesnil was maintained in stubborn fighting.

Troops attacking from Montdidier as far as Noyon threw the enemy back from his freshly constructed trenches beyond Assainvillers, Rollot, and Hainvillers, as well as on Thiescourt and Ville. Here also strong counterattacks of the French collapsed.

The Renaud Fort, dominating the Oise southwest of Noyon, was taken by storm. From all other points of the front very heavy sanguinary losses of the enemy are reported.

From the other theatres of war there is nothing new.

CALLS ON DOMINIONS TO REPEL THE GERMANS

Before Crisis Is Over "Last Man May Count," Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, March 31.—In a message addressed to the Premiers of Canada and other British Dominions and Colonies Premier Lloyd George says:

"We have been inspired by constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood desperate assaults by vastly more numerous German forces in the battle. The empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men.

"As already announced, we propose to ask Parliament to authorize the raising of fresh forces here. I would also urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only in its opening stages, and it is our business to see that our armies get the maximum measure of support that we can give them. Let no one think that what even the remotest Dominions can do now can be too late. Before this campaign is finished the last man may count."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

STIFFENS AMIENS DEFENSE

Haig Regains Ground South of Somme, Advances East of Arras.

PINCHING GERMAN SALIENT

British Counterattack North of Montdidier as French Drive to the East.

FIGHTING IN LUCE VALLEY

German Infantry Assaults in That Region Last All Day—Foe Shells Northern Lines.

LONDON, March 31.—That the Germans on Sunday not only failed to make gains against the British troops in France, but lost ground near Feuchy, four miles east of Arras, and suffered heavy casualties in fruitless attacks, is announced in a statement issued by the War Office tonight.

Near Serre, seven miles north of Albert, the British yesterday advanced their line, taking 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns.

At most points north of the Somme the Germans were relatively quiescent today, except for heavy shelling of some sections of the British lines.

South of the Somme they launched an assault in considerable force against the British positions to the south of the main highway leading from Péronne to Amiens. This afternoon a heavy German attack developed in the angle between the Luce and Avre Rivers, where the fighting is still in progress.

Yesterday Demuin, a village in this sector, was recaptured by the British in a series of counterattacks.

Immediately to the south of Demuin, Canadian cavalry and British infantry, co-operating with French troops, yesterday regained possession of Moreuil and the wood to the north of the town.

Foe Slaughtered in Vain Attacks.

Following is the text of the night War Office statement:

North of the Somme the day has been quiet. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced to the east of Feuchy, (east of Arras.) It has been confirmed that the enemy's losses in his fruitless attacks were heavy.

South of the Somme yesterday by successful counterattacks we regained possession of the village of Demuin. In brilliant operations yesterday by the Canadian cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, we recaptured Moreuil and the wood to the north of that place.

This afternoon a heavy German attack developed in the angle between the Rivers Luce and Avre, and the fighting continues. South of Moreuil the Germans are attacking in the direction of Mailly-Raineval.

This morning the French had made some progress from the south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages which they lost yesterday.

Tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig reads:

North of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attacks today. Some heavy hostile shelling, however, has taken place on different parts of this front. We secured a few prisoners and machine guns in local fighting.

South of the Somme a hostile attack developed in considerable force about midday, south of the main Péronne-Amiens road. Fighting is continuing in and between the valleys of the Luce and the Avre, where possession of tactical features, woods and villages is at present being contested.

The text of the day report of operations is as follows:

South of the Somme our line in the Luce Valley was restored yesterday, after a vigorously executed counterattack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcelcave to the Somme were re-

pulsed in each case with heavy loss to his troops.

In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves, and was repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands.

Early yesterday afternoon a successful local operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance, and 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns were captured by us.

Our line also was carried forward slightly on other parts of the battle front, and prisoners were taken.

Hostile artillery was active early yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Bucquoy.

Destroy 14 German Airplanes.

British aerial operations are officially reported tonight as follows:

After noon Saturday the weather completely broke, but our airmen, in spite of the driving rain, continued to take part in the battle south of the Somme. There was heavy air fighting between our and enemy low-flying machines. Twelve hostile airplanes were brought down and three were disabled. One hostile balloon was destroyed, and two other German airplanes were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Five of our machines are missing.

COULDN'T BREAK ENGINEERS.

Americans Helped Hold the Germans Till Reinforcements Came.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31.—(Associated Press.)—One of the most spectacular features of the British defense last week was the action of a little army, composed largely of an odd assortment of troops who had been hastily assembled, including American engineers who, as in the battle at Cambrai, threw away their tools and bore arms successfully, had a vital stretch of front to hold and maintained it against furious German onslaughts until reinforcements arrived.

The enemy advanced in force and hurled themselves time after time against the British line in this region, but found no weak spot.

KING GEORGE GIVES PRAISE TO HIS TROOPS

Sends Message of Appreciation to Haig After His Return from the Front.

LONDON, March 31.—King George, on returning to London from his visit to the battle front, sent a message to Field Marshal Haig, in which he said:

"Though for the moment our troops have been obliged by sheer weight of numbers to give some ground, the impression left on my mind is that no army could be in better heart, braver, and more confident than that which you have the honor to command."

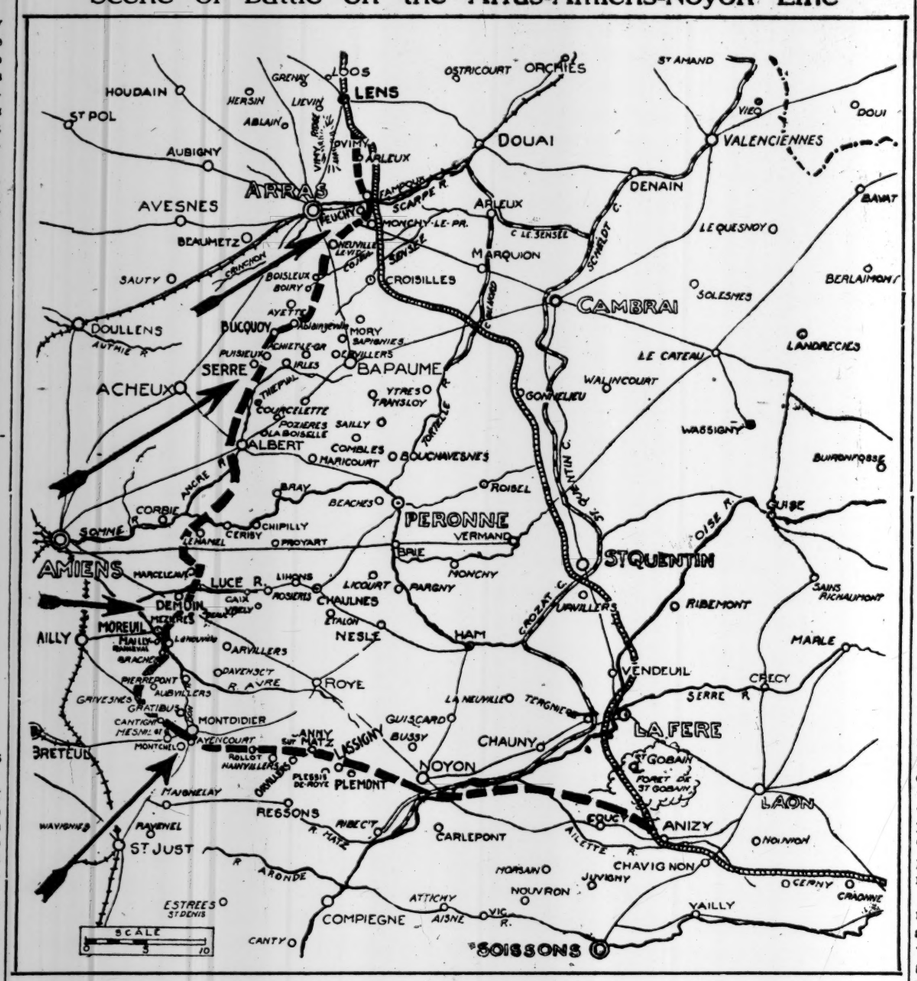
The King recited how he had seen the units recently withdrawn from the front and the entraining of fresh troops, "eager to reinforce their comrades." He said he had listened with wonder as officers and men had narrated thrilling incidents of the stubborn fighting. The King also told of a visit to a casualty clearing station, where "the patient cheerfulness of the wounded was equalled only by the care and gentleness of those administering to their wants." He added:

"With these experiences, short but vivid, I feel that the whole empire will join with me in expressing gratitude to your army for the skillful and unswerving manner in which this formidable attack has been and continues to be dealt with.

"Any one," King George concludes, "privileged to share these experiences, would feel with me pride in the British race and in that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through our present trials. We at home must insure that the man power is maintained adequately and that our workers, men and women, will continue nobly to meet the demands for all necessities of war.

"Thus may you be relieved from any anxiety by which the support of our faithful and brave allies and your heroic army shall justify that inspiring determination which I found permeated all ranks."

Scene of Battle on the Arras-Amiens-Noyon Line



On this map, in which the heavy broken black line represents the limits of the German advance, as defined by last night's official reports, and the light line at the right the battlefront at the beginning of the offensive, the arrows indicate the location and direction of the allied counterthrusts, the effects of which are recorded in the news from the French and British headquarters in the field.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans are finding the going harder and harder as each day passes. Slowly but surely the check in the north is becoming positive, and the battle is dwindling to an effort to push forward the wedge in the south toward Amiens and the railroad between that town and Paris. Had the Germans been able to keep on schedule and advance at a rate which was predetermined and agreed upon by their war chiefs the capture of Amiens or the cutting of this railroad would have meant disaster to the Allies. But the knowledge of this menace is now so old that either event has by this time been discounted to a very large extent. In addition to this, although they are now within five miles of this road, they are still twelve miles from Amiens, and each step along the road is becoming more difficult to take.

However, practically all of the fighting is still taking place in this quarter, and the German effort still goes on. As far as can be seen at present, the German plan has of necessity been seriously modified since the beginning of the battle. At that time, while it was intended to move on to Amiens and either Paris or the coast ports—probably the latter as being the more apt to defeat the British—it was nevertheless a corollary step that the way should be cleared for the advance by a defeat of the British further north, that is north of the Somme. For reasons which have been pointed out before, the line in the south cannot continue to advance indefinitely while that in the north continues to stand fast.

Thoroughly beaten in the north, and in spite of their advance to the old Somme battlefield this northern group of German armies has met with a decisive defeat after suffering appalling losses, the German plan now apparently is to create in the northern part of their active front the same unconquerable bastion as that which marks the northern limit of the British Army. In other words, they are desirous of turning the northern flank into another Vimy Ridge by constructing a new Hindenburg line, in which they can beat off any counteroffensive the British may make. Thus they will secure the northern leg of the wedge they are pushing forward toward Amiens, and prevent disaster that would follow its caving in.

We have definite reports that on this section of the front they are digging in, a process which always betokens more or less surely an intended stability on the section of the front so affected. The principal points to consider in connection with such an operation are, first, that the construction of such a defensive position is a matter of considerable time. The amount of excavation necessary is very considerable, and while temporary shelters may be built these will be readily destroyed by artillery fire and readily overrun. The next point is that if it is intended that the counterattack shall come against this section of the front—and no one can say where it will fall—there is not sufficient time to do the construction work that is necessary in order to turn the northern sector into a formidable obstacle.

Moving southward from the Somme, the first point affected in all of the bitter fighting of Saturday was west of Mezières, where the Germans pushed a loop around the village of Moreuil and the wooded area to the north of it. Their victory here, however, local as it was, was shortlived. Sunday morning the French, who hold this part of the line, counterattacked and recaptured both the village and the woods. Further south along the Avre River the Germans were more successful. Pushing the French back from the river south of Moreuil they deepened the wedge by about two miles, their lines encircling at their most eastern point Grivennes, about five miles from the Paris-Amiens Railroad. They also extended their lines slightly to the southeast and south of Montdidier. The latter gain is, however, entirely unimportant.

Along the southern leg of the salient from Montdidier to Noyon, the French line appears impenetrable. In fact, the Germans have made but slight effort to break it due to the unfortunate results their previous attempts produced. Evidently the German purpose here is the same as it is further north, where the British are operating. If they can establish a line here of sufficient strength that the French cannot break it, their salient at Montdidier is without danger. But their failure so far to construct such a line is shown by the successful activities of the French.

Following on the heels of the German successes further west, the French counterattacked near Lassigny and bent the German line in for about a mile to a point near Canny-sur-Matz. While this advance does not endanger the German position, it does indicate that this line is by no means impregnable, so that when an attack is launched—if this should be the section chosen for such an effort, it will be against trenches of a minor character. That is, the principal defense will not be artificial works, but the German soldiery.

A further French effort on the same line resulted in retaking several villages south of Montdidier which the Germans had taken in the fighting of Saturday. Montchel and Ayencourt both were returned to the French, leaving the Germans absolutely nothing in the way of a territorial advance to justify the day's losses.

The cause of the Allies was favored all day by rain, which delayed the German transport and interfered with their movement of troops as well as prevented the movement of big guns. Such delay works to the Allies' benefit, for each day's gain gives them that much more time to perfect their offensive plans and to establish their defenses. Certainly the Germans will find the way but little easier as time passes. There is still no indication that the so-called army of manoeuvre of the Allies, which was formed by them at the Versailles conference, has yet gone into action. In fact there is little danger of this army being thrown in without the result apprising us of this fact unmistakably.

SHELL HITS PARIS AS CITY WORSHIPS

Continued from Page One.

behind the German lines. Whether the gun is camouflaged in the vicinity of the Cathedral or whether the Cathedral in some way acts as a screen for the cannon has not yet been ascertained.

ALL FRANCE DEEPLY SHOCKED.

Good Friday Slaughter in Church Intensifies Loathing of Germans.

A Paris dispatch to the Courrier des Etats-Unis last night said:

"The population deplores the catastrophe which occurred in a church full of worshippers at the hour of the Good Friday service. 'Those who were present,' says the Gaulois, 'and who have seen the priests, standing under the menace of the complete collapse of the vaulted roofs, extending consolation to the wounded, administering the last sacraments to the dying, will never forget the sight.

"'The tumult is at its height; men, women and children lie under the heaps of plaster, instantly killed. The wounded are giving forth agonizing cries, the priests and vicars present multiply their exertions. Between the broken seats a young girl falls beside her aunt. Aid is hurried to her; she is still breathing, but about to die. A priest holds her up; he has barely time to administer the last sacraments—a poignant scene in the great drama which brought tears from those who saw it and those who came to rescue.

"'Cardinal Amette, arriving at the scene of the catastrophe a few moments after the explosion, made himself the mouthpiece of the general feeling when he cried, "The wretches! To have chosen the day of our Lord's death for committing such a crime."

"Those who fired this cannon, these Germans who have already roused the hatred and aversion of all mankind, knew what they were doing. They know that Good Friday is one of the sacred days of Christendom; that the faithful come together in great numbers in the churches, and that the churches can be struck. That is the German crime. What can the Catholic Bishops and the Protestant pastors on the other side of the Rhine say to excuse such an outrage on such a day?

"Once more German crime will rouse the reprobation not only of the world of believers, but of the whole civilized world. France and Paris will never forget it."

The Petit Parisien says: "The Kaiser has congratulated Krupp on the construction of a cannon which has been able to bombard Paris at a hundred kilometers distance. The Kaiser who calls upon the Boche god will doubtless felicitate himself upon having killed women and children gathered in a church to celebrate the anniversary of the crucifixion of Him who is the symbol of gentleness and love among men."

Gustave Hervé says in La Victoire: "Our Catholic brothers who died at the moment when they were calling from the bottom of their heart for the blessings of the God of love and the God of justice upon the troops who are fighting for the great cause of civilization, right, and justice, have not died in vain.

"The shudder of horror and pity which tomorrow will shake all France and all the allied countries will spread from Paris to the armies. And the most lax of our poilus will feel in the depths of their being that they are in truth the soldiers of civilization against barbarism, and that if they die, if they, too, are crucified, they will die as did Jesus the Galilean for the redemption and the salvation of humanity."

The indignation of the country at this new German crime was expressed yesterday in the Chamber by several speakers. M. Grousseau, Deputy from the Department du Nord, said: "I saw yesterday with profound sorrow that on Good Friday the barbarous enemy had bombarded a church, and I feel that in the present circumstances we must answer that justice and right will have the last word."

FRENCH PUSH BACK GERMANS IN SOUTH

Continued from Page One.

net charge made with incomparable bravery by French and British troops mingled in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil also were captured as the result of valiant fighting. In this region the French took many prisoners.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny the checking of the Germans, it has been established, was complete. The French were able to make progress as far as the vicinity of Canny-sur-Matz. A division of picked troops which, as announced last night, recaptured Plemon and held it against all attacks took 700 prisoners.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading. Three German raids on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) were without result.

LASSIGNY FIGHTING CENTRE.

French Guns Did Deadly Execution in Saturday's Engagements.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30, (Associated Press.)—A great flood of German infantry dashed against the French lines today between Moreuil and Lassigny. It was purely a battle of foot soldiers. Heavy masses of Germans were hurled against the French time after time, only to be cast back again by counterattacks.

This was especially the case around Lassigny, the town which formed the limit of the German line before their retreat in March of last year. The battle line fluctuated several times in the course of the day, both sides displaying the greatest obstinacy. The French and Germans met often in hand-to-hand fighting in the villages of Orvillers, Plemont, and Plessis de Roye, where bayonets and hand grenades did deadly work.

The French artillery sometimes found an opportunity for getting into action. It overpowered the much weaker German guns. Apparently the enemy has not been able to bring up his heavy cannon, the British and French, in retiring at the first rush when the battle started, ten days ago, having destroyed roads and small bridges. This prevented the bringing up of powerful German weapons, and also put an obstacle in the way of the bringing forward of supplies.

Moreuil was the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the day. The combatants struggled in the streets until one side or the other succumbed.

At one point German attacking columns came under almost point-blank fire of French 75s, which did terrible execution in their ranks and caused a panic-stricken retreat of the survivors.

The line of attack was extended both northward and southward during the day. Toward evening a slight lull occurred, but renewed activity was observed after dark, German reserves evidently having arrived on the scene.

The ground before the French lines is covered thickly with German dead. The attackers are compelled to advance under a constant hail of bullets from cleverly placed detachments equipped with numerous machine guns, whose presence is hidden from the view of the Germans until they come within a short distance.

French aviators had virtually cleared the skies of their German adversaries, so that the attacking infantry was without the valuable assistance generally afforded from the air.

The opinion is general that the battle will be a long one, perhaps keeping up for months, with a series of pauses between the various phases. Whether the Germans will be able to make a demonstration in another direction while the present struggle is in progress remains to be seen, but indications point to the utilization of a great part of their available troops in this huge effort.

Philip Gibbs's Narrative of the Great Battle

Continued from Page One.

their friends, and had to hack their way through.

The guns were west of Bertincourt. The enemy tried to rush them with machine gun detachments firing at short range, but after shattering the enemy waves the British guns limbered up and got away to new positions.

The unit then concentrated at Barastre and dug in and, as its commander told me, the men were quite happy and not worrying. But the situation all round was serious.

Other British troops on both flanks fighting against great odds were hard pressed, and the enemy was trying to pierce their lines. Another unit, one which had lost heavily in the earlier bombardments before the battle, but had fought like tigers, had been ordered to pass through the unit already mentioned and take up a position near Ytres, but the enemy forced a gap at Bus and Ytres, and pressed his men forward in the hope of striking through that gap and rolling up both these units.

British Leadership Skillful.

On March 24 the position was grave, but it was then that the British troops were most splendid and their generalship most skillful. The officer commanding the second unit referred to was always with his men on the firing line and controlling every disposition, and in the morning he ordered the whole unit to form into columns and march in front of Bus, where the enemy was in strength, to Eaucourt l'Abbaye and High Wood. They marched in parade order with perfect discipline, throwing out a flanking guard with machine guns.

And so those men, weakened by many losses but strong in spirit, went across the battlefield. Masses of enemy were on their flank, and it was a great sight, and one which should be pictured in history. On the way they found food in some of the British stores and burnt huts at Le Transloy, the Commander setting light to them himself, and the men who had been thirty-six days in the line held themselves straight and whistled to the tramp of their feet.

Meanwhile the unit first mentioned was holding off the enemy, seriously menaced by that break through at Ytres. The enemy was advancing from Combles through Morval and Les Boeufs to Le Transloy, which was on the unit's road, at the same time piercing westward from Ytres itself.

A Notable Rear Guard Action.

It was a race for Le Transloy. If the enemy got there first all was lost. The commanding officer manoeuvred his men with fine skill, as on a chessboard, withdrawing one part and then another, turn and turn about, so that always the enemy was headed off, and these wolves could never reach what I have called the second unit or break through the guard of the first unit.

Some pioneers and engineers were ordered to the high ground to cover the transport moving away, and they put up a great fight. The enemy was shelling all the roads around Bapaume and Tilloy, and the transport had to gallop through this fire. One party of the first unit was detached from the rest in order to strengthen the position by Guedecourt, where the third unit was hard pressed and engaged in intense fighting, and did not reappear until the withdrawal was complete to the present line. There was more hard fighting at Mametz wood and Fricourt.

So on March 26 the first unit reached the journey's end, having fought a continual rearguard action in which they punished the enemy again and again and kept their line intact. It was as fine a feat as anything that has been done in this war.

There was no rest for a time, and both the first and second units were called on to fight on the west bank of the Ancre above Albert, where other troops, badly fatigued, were being heavily attacked. Without a murmur these men who had fought down from Hermies and Havrincourt went to their aid.

There was an hour in the night when it looked as if the enemy would break through toward Martinsart, and the commander of the second unit, who was sleeping deeply after many nights of sleeplessness, was awakened and told the enemy was near. Machine gun bullets were pattering on the roof and walls of the hut. The commanding officer put on his boots, but a sharp counterattack drove the enemy back in time.

The Scots of the Fifty-first Division also reached the final positions, not without losses, after fierce engagements in which the Highland battalions fought in their old way, which put them first on the list of those whom the enemy most fears.

The Londoners had some trying days, but came through at last after killing many of their enemy. I saw many of these men yesterday, and some of them during the days of their fighting, and now that they are washed and have slept they seem like new men and not those who endured through many days and nights of immense bodily fatigue and continual nervous strain. They are wonderful men all of them, and so long as history lasts what I have told and also will tell with fuller detail will be remembered in their honor by those who come after them when the agony and misery of this war shall been passed.

Fighting on Friday and Saturday.

After the heavy fighting around Arras and the minor engagements north and south of the Somme, the battle front quieted down on Saturday, and there was one of those lulls in which the enemy reorganizes and develops new plans. His violent efforts against Arras have been completely repulsed, and he suffered extremely heavy losses in these attacks.

A small party of British who were cut off in Roeux were withdrawn successfully on Friday and the British lines are firmly held. The only German gain was the capture of Marcelcave on the Villers-Brettonneux road and the village of Mezières, below the Amiens-Roye road. The British made a counterattack on this place, but were held up by machine gun fire. Nevertheless they killed many of the enemy, and took twenty-five prisoners.

In patrol work north of the Somme the British troops encountered detachments of Germans, of whom they killed thirty and took five prisoners without suffering any casualties.

During the last day or two it is becoming evident that the German troops are beginning to lose some of the spirit which they had in the first advance, and are becoming depressed and anxious as to the future of their wild gamble for decisive victory. After their first thrust with overwhelming numbers they no longer have so much advantage and their losses are increasing.

Fierce Struggle in Cemetery.

Among the places where they have been hit hard during the last few days is the village of Hebuterne, south of Gommecourt, a little fortified place with trenches running across its streets and beyond a cemetery which I used to visit in the old days when the French held it under the spiritual protection of Notre Dame des Tranchées, and the material aid of the Soixante-Quinze, and afterward when the British used to go down its communication trenches from Fonquévillers, which they called, not without reason, "Funky Villas."

One day last week the enemy tried to rush Hebuterne, and gained a position in the cemetery, a most sinister place of open graves and broken tombs. When he put seven machine guns in position, our troops determined to fling him out, and advanced upon the cemetery, but were checked at first by the tattoo of bullets from those deadly machines. They came back and reorganized, then swept through the village and charged the enemy's line, smashing it to pieces.

There was fierce—hand-to-hand fighting, with bombing fights in which many Germans were killed. Fifty prisoners were gathered in by our lads, and some of those whom I saw laughed at the thought of big German noncommissioned officers brought in by little fellows a head shorter than those blonde giants. There was bayonet fighting in the streets of Hebuterne and through an orchard, where apple and cherry trees are now in bud, though many branches have been lopped off by shellfire.

At Bucquoy some of the Yorkshire lads had hard fighting, and with them went two tanks, which cleared a wood of the enemy. There were many German machine guns hidden behind the trees. The Germans made a barrage of machine-gun bullets, and then rushed forward under cover of them to new positions, but round about Bucquoy many of these machine guns and their teams were routed out, and the Yorkshiremen captured a lorry park laden with ammunition.

British Tank Crews Heroic.

There are still reports, mostly from German prisoners, that the enemy has tanks in reserve, but so far nothing has been seen of them. In this battle many of the British tanks have been in action and have done gallant work. When the enemy began his colossal bombardment March 21 and broke through our forward defenses, some of our tanks, hidden in the woods behind the lines, were gravely threatened with capture by surrounding waves of German storm troops, and it was impossible to get them away rapidly enough. To the great grief of the tank pilots, it was necessary to blow them up, this destruction being done so that the enemy could make no use of them.

Fortunately, other tanks were outside the line of the first German advance, and were immediately moved forward to engage the enemy. Some of them went into action against Epehy and Villers Faucon, which were then in enemy hands, and, supported by infantry, cleared Epehy of German riflemen and machine gunners. They also made a counterattack against the village of Roisel, and, with machine-gun fire sweeping from their flanks, drove the enemy out twice and covered the withdrawal of our line. At Hervilly they fought a gallant rearguard action, and for two days defended the withdrawal of the infantry.

Stubborn Rearguard Actions.

The most courageous action by the British tanks was fought at Vaux-Vieaucourt, south of Bullecourt, which the enemy had captured. Our airplanes reported a heavy concentration of German troops for a further advance, and when this news was brought to the tank commander, he took immediate action on his own initiative and advanced his tanks at 4:30 in the afternoon, followed by two companies of infantry. The enemy was in great strength, with machine guns and light field guns, and opened fire at close range as soon as he saw our tanks bearing down on him.

The landships did not alter their course, and made straight for the German trenches, packed tightly with troops, and raked them with fire. Their own losses were not light, for they were close targets for the enemy's field guns, which hit them at point-blank range, but they inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, who fled into ditches and shell craters, seeking cover from these monsters.

Some of our tanks were put out of action and lay derelict among the German dead and dying, but the fight was maintained for several hours, until at midnight the survivors came back to where our lines then stood.

On March 24 the tanks fought a rearguard action between Barastré and Les Boeus without infantry support, holding back German waves which tried to sweep around them and cut off our infantry, then falling back to the new line. Our tanks sloughed among them, taking up positions in the field of fire, raking bodies of German storm troops in open country and holding at bay hordes of men who attacked them with rifle and machine gun fire.

The enemy's light field guns came up later, and it was then that the tank crews needed all their skill and courage and speed of manoeuvre to escape direct hits. They fought their way back, and I happened to meet them near Pozières, where I stood a few mornings ago, when the enemy was in Delville Wood and Montauban and our men and guns were holding the lines around Albert. They came in single file over that barren land, slowly heaving across the crest. Their drab bodies were like the lumps of brownish earth below them, and were only visible by movement. It was a queer, uncanny procession.

Other tanks have done good patrol work, scouting into villages along the Valley of the Somme and through the woods by Serre and Gommecourt, rounding up the enemy's scouts and bringing back some officers and men as prisoners. The tank pilots and crews have fought with utter disregard of their own lives and through many hours of day and night until spent by long fatigue. Their deepest regret is that owing to the quick onrush of the enemy in overwhelming numbers more of them could not stay and fight without being surrounded and caught.

Cavalrymen Scout and Fight.

I am now allowed to say something about another branch of the service which has had bad luck in this war, though always ready for action and eager to play the part which was theirs in the old days prior to the era of high explosives and machine guns. I mean the cavalry. Many cavalrymen have been holding sectors of the line as dismounted troops, and have been splendid in courage and endurance, but as mounted men also they have had a chance now and then and have done a good deal of scouting in the old-fashioned way, especially on the right of our line when the enemy was pushing out around Ham and Noyon.

It was here that I saw them a few days ago when the enemy was reported to be moving down from Ham to Guiscard, where I happened to be. Near by a French regiment was bivouacked after a long march to get to our relief, and the villages and fields round about were flooded with the blue of the French poilus, who stood about trying to gather from the English Tommies what was happening.

Suddenly there was a sound of hoofs, and a body of mounted men streamed through Guiscard. The sun gleamed upon their lances and steel hats, and they were good to see. "Oh, for a horse to ride with them!" said one of my friends. Something stirred in one's heart at the sight of those men going out on the great adventure.

They took a ditch at a jump and rode hard over the open country toward the enemy. One strange little squadron of horse rode out in this way, and with them went a queer detachment of infantry from a variety of different regiments, all under a "Town Major," and eight Lewis guns with a battery. They were "some crowd," as their commanding officer said. They did most gallant work, and in the course of their adventures charged the enemy and took 150 prisoners.

Throughout these battles the Royal Horse Artillery has been magnificent, moving about in the open in front of the enemy, getting into action, firing into German columns advancing on them, coming back, taking up new positions, and repeating their performance at short range upon massed bodies of troops, which were shattered by this fire. Three batteries disappeared for three days and seemed to have been lost in the blue. They reappeared in quite a different part of the line, having fought all the time in these rearguard actions.

BRITONS OF 50 MAY FIGHT.

Some Papers Demand a Limit Of 55 and Irish Conscription.

LONDON, March 31.—How the British public will take the announcement of the appointment of General Foch to the supreme command remains to be seen, but there is little doubt that it will accord to the Government willingly all the powers it needs in the direction of increasing the age limit and in other urgent measures. It is still unsettled what age will be fixed, but it is believed generally that it will be about 48 or 50. Some papers demand 55, but the Government is likely to hesitate at such a step.

It is understood also that the Government has no present intention of utilizing the recruits of 18, who have been trained for six months, in actual fighting.

Ireland, however, is the crux of the recruiting problem, and it is considered not unlikely that the present crisis may have a good effect toward securing an agreement with the Irish Convention. In that case conscription in Ireland might be obtained by consent. It is believed that the view of the Cabinet is that Ireland must be conscripted, with or without consent, but that it would be far more preferable if it were done by consent. Hence, hope is entertained that the nation's crisis may have its effect on the deliberations of the convention.

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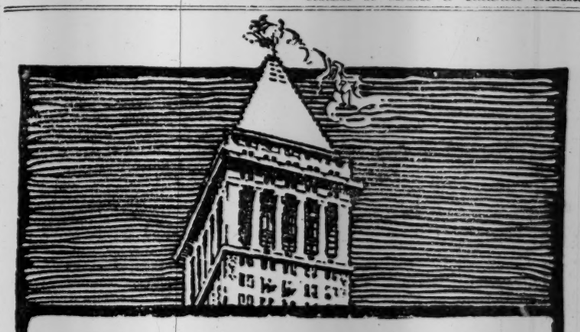

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Germans Started Drive with Probably Not Less Than 50 Divisions.

THE DASH TOWARD NOYON

Six Columns Took Part in It, One Division Alternating with Another.

CARRIED MANY LIGHT GUNS

"Artillery of Accompaniment" an Important Element of the Method of Attack.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, March 30, (Delayed.)—I am now able to give some more precise particulars of the earlier stages of the German attack. A little before 5 A. M. on March 21, between the Scarpe and the Oise, there began an extremely violent artillery preparation, including barrages largely composed of gas shells, especially near Cambrai, and toward the Oise a strong counter-battery fire and a plentiful bombardment of the allied rear and communications.

At 9:45 A. M. an infantry attack began. Each German division engaged had a front of attack of about a mile and a half, and seems to have been disposed as follows: Two regiments, less a battalion of each, were in the first line, and one regiment was in reserve. Battalions were echeloned in a depth of two companies, each with six light machine guns, constituting the first wave. The second wave of two companies, carrying heavier machine guns, followed at an interval of 100 yards. These were followed at 200 or 300 yards' distance by light bomb throwers and the battalion staff. Finally there came one-inch and other very light field guns, called "artillery of accompaniment," which deployed as required. The divisional reserves consisted of five infantry battalions.

We now know that no new gas was used and that although the enemy has tanks they were not brought into action.

Fifty Divisions in First Attack.

It would seem that the first attack was made by a larger force than I estimated in my last message—perhaps with fifty divisions, or about 750,000 men. Of these at least ten divisions, and perhaps thirteen or fourteen, were thrown into the corner of the field between St. Quentin, La Fère, and Noyon. They were divided into six columns.

The first consisted of a division with three battalions of chasseurs, which, debouching from La Fère, quickly took Tergnier, and on the evening of March 22 came to a stop before Vouel, the next village westward, and a division which came into action on the evening of the 22d, passed the first, and on the following day pushed on toward Chauny.

The second column consisted of two divisions. The former advanced from the old line near Moy, on the Oise, through La Fontaine and Remigny and to the southwest. It stopped at Liez, on the Crosat Canal, on the 22d, That night it was passed by the other division, which, on the 23d, captured Villequier-Aumont, on the St. Quentin-Chavny road.

To the right of this was the third column, composed of two divisions. The first attacked through Cerizy to Benay and Hinacourt, and was stopped on the evening of the 22d at Lamontagne. It was passed that evening by the other division on the canal, which, after occupying Genlis Wood, closed up to the second column.

The fourth column included the First and Tenth Divisions, of which the former attacked through Essigny to Jussy, and on the 23d was at the north of Ugny, while the latter on its right passed the canal and reached Cugny and Beaumont.

Of the fifth column, which occupied the region of Villeselve, and the sixth, in the Ham-Noyon sector, my information is slighter, owing to the severity of the trial of the British contingents there before the French took over the front.

One division of the sixth column attacked at Le Plessis, north of Guiscard, on the 24th, and on the following day took Muirancourt, Rimbercourt, and Crisolles. Its right was then prolonged by a division at Freniches.

On the evening of the 22d the front of the British Army ran along the Crozat Canal from Tergnier, through Jussy, to the east of St. Simon.

Very well do I remember the bridgehead of Jussy as I saw it after the German retreat a year ago. The town, built almost wholly of brick, was absolutely leveled to the ground, not a single wall standing. I saw it again last Summer, when General X., a fine soldier and an enlightened gentleman, had set up a camp hospital and swimming bath, and the bridge had been decorated to celebrate the entry of America into the war. It was seven miles behind the front, and I confess we never thought to see the boche there again.

French Get Orders to Retreat.

At 6 P. M. on the 22d General —— received the news that the British front had been broken between Beauvois and Vaux, nine miles due west of St. Quentin, and that his corps must fall back to Ham and the villages of Sancourt and Matigny, immediately north of it. At 8 or 9 o'clock next morning the news came in that the enemy was just debouching from the south of Ham toward Esmery-Hallon. The British 5th Corps was then in the region of Guiscard-Beaumont-Guivry ready for relief.

On the morning of the 24th two German divisions, the first and second columns, continued their movements in the Oise Valley, while the third and fourth columns took Ugny and Genlis Wood. On the 25th one division reached Croiselles, while another attacked Barbeuf on the north of the Oise, half-way between Noyon and Chauny.

On the 26th one division was near Noyon, another at Larbroye, southwest of that town, and a third at Suzoy, two miles west of it. Clemenceau's classic phrase, "Remember that the Germans are at Noyon," had unexpectedly come alive again.

Noyon, unlike Chauny, Ham, and other neighboring places, was not greatly damaged by the Germans before their retreat last year. South of the town rises a conical hill called Mont Renaud, which is capped with a wood hiding the château built on the site of an ancient abbey. Often in passing it I have remarked that in old-fashioned warfare it would have been an important position, overlooking the lower ground toward the junction of the Oise and Aisne at Compiègne.

It now represents, in fact, the point where the front turns to the northwest, and in the beginning of the week in the course of violent combats it repeatedly passed from hand to hand, to remain in those of the Allies.

On Thursday, when the Germans were ensconced on Mont Renaud, a French General expressed in the presence of the English General commanding a cavalry division his intention of retaking it. The British Commander at once asked that his own troops should have the honor of making the attack. This was agreed to, and the British cavalry, dismounted, carried the hill by assault in face of a stubborn defense by the enemy.

I am assured that along the line where the French relieved the British troops, or where they have been acting together, the best relations have prevailed, and that the co-operation of the staffs and field officers has been most cordial. As one of my informants puts it: "The discipline, the spirit of self-sacrifice and the loyalty of the British troops in contact with ours has been beyond praise." Where they had become scattered they quickly reformed and got the road traffic into order. In some places the co-operation is very close and marked by the most devoted spirit. For instance, at a village a little north of Noyon, the Germans were slipping in small parties into a strong position marked on the maps as Hill 160. It was Tuesday, the 26th, the day of the great enemy effort in this district. A group of Canadian cavalry placed at the disposal of the French corps commander was ordered to occupy the hill.

Canadians' Gallant Cavalry Charge.

"This," said my informant, "was a larger proposition than Mont Renaud, but the men, who came from near Lassigny, dismounted, got into line and reached the summit very soon. The Germans, unwilling to lose so good an observatory and stronghold, counterattacked and captured the hill. The Canadians returned to the charge, this time on horseback, and held the summit of the hill until, the allied left having been drawn back, they were ordered to abandon it. The spirit of the British troops was particularly valuable at the outset, when our columns were hurrying up to take their places. It was often a question of minutes."

The French, like the British, aviators, by the boldness of their bombing and their machine gun work on the line of the German advance, have done much to compensate for the allied losses and the unavoidable delay in getting the French batteries into their new positions. Some instances of the heaviness of the enemy's losses lies before me, but they are of too fragmentary a character to justify any attempt to estimate the total. The machine gun sections of the allied armies seem to have done the most effective service Prisoners say the German 88th Division was nearly wiped out, and that the 206th suffered almost as badly.

Followed Methods of Riga Drive.

Details of the first advance from St. Quentin to Noyon illustrate the new method pursued in this offensive in the particular way in which one large unit passes through another in order to carry the movement forward as rapidly as possible.

Another feature is its readiness to change the direction of march when great difficulty is found by the Germans or a marked weakness on the allied side invites such a change. Of the divisions named above six disappeared from that front in the course of the concentration toward Noyon. They had been diverted westward when it was recognized that the Oise could not be forced, and Amiens became the chief objective.

It is certain that General von Hutier's plans were based upon his experience in the capture of Riga. The method pursued in that novel manoeuvre is known in detail to the allied staffs, by whom it has since been regarded as a dress rehearsal for a larger action.

It was characterized in the first place by extreme care, and in the second by surprise. Thus, not only were men trained for the assault brought up only at the last moment, but every arm, including the artillery, was forbidden to show any sign of what was impending. Air service was limited so as not to give the alarm, and no telephoning was allowed on the eve of the battle within half a mile of the front of attack.

Two hours beforehand a storm of gas shells burst over the Russian batteries, but it was only with the infantry assault that the destruction of the trenches and other work by the heavy guns began. The River Dwina was crossed under smoke clouds, and light guns and mine throwers were got across and forward very quickly after the infantry.

Finally the passage of secondary units through the primary units in order to carry the attack rapidly forward was successfully practiced.

Western resistance, whether French or British, is a very different thing from that which the Russians put up at Riga. Enormous as are the forces the enemy put into this blow, though for the last week they outnumbered and generally overwhelmed those hurried up to meet them. they had to pay terribly for their success. German war doctrine recognizes this as inevitable in what is intended for a decisive operation against great antagonists. That is one reason for its open praise of the British resistance.

The doctrine is that when the critical moment comes every division, every battalion, every man must be brought into effect so that by an avalanche-like movement, as far as possible aided by surprise, the enemy may be stunned and before he can retire and bring up reserves may be broken and crushed. Against soldiers less experienced, disciplined and inspired than those of the western allies Hindenburg would have succeeded; but let the speed of the blow be checked—and at every stage after the first the attack has been several days late—let any commander hesitate over his losses; let supplies and communications fail or a dangerous flank movement develop, and the whole mass, the whole adventure is endangered.

So it was after the long retreat in the battle of the Marne. The adaptability of direction of attack which I have indicated is remarkable, but the same adaptability in the attack upon Verdun, where the right and left banks of the Meuse were alternately tried, gave no result.

This time the main direction has been thrice changed. It began with the wings at St. Quentin and Croisilles; it then moved to the right centre from Bapaume to Albert, with a shoulder push at Noyon; finally it is concentrated on the left centre on both sides of Montdidier. These displacements may not have much significance, but they are not signs of confidence or of allied weakness.

Because of its methods and speed the battle thus far has been mainly one of artillery. German cavalry has been met in small numbers, but it has not taken a brilliant part. The enemy's aviation service has been notably inferior to that of the Allies. Only light guns with a few four-inch pieces have been able to keep up with the advance, and trench mortars do not seem to have been brought up quickly. On the other hand, groups of allied machine gunners and machine riflemen, taking advantage of the depressions of the ground, have everywhere taken heavy toll of their adversaries. By the time they can transport their heavier guns the Allies will have their former superiority ready to answer them.

MOTONO SAYS JAPAN WON'T FIGHT RUSSIA

Has Deep Sympathy for the People and Is Solicitous Only for Their Wellbeing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Tuesday, March 26.—Following are the principal passages from the speech of Viscount Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Diet today:

"The general belief that intervention was proposed by Japan is unfounded. Our Government never proposed that step to any country, though we have, of course, been paying the closest attention to the Siberian situation. Nor has the Government received any joint proposal from the Allies. If Japan's interest in Siberia is threatened, the Government will be bound to take prompt and appropriate measures. [Cheers.]

"But even in that case Japan would not fight against Russia. Our Empire will certainly never imitate Germany in aggression. We declare that Japan has deep sympathy for the Rusian people, and that we are only anxious to see that country's safety and order maintained."

TOKIO, Tuesday, March 26. (Associated Press.)—Japan has proposed no military action in Siberia, although if such a move should be suggested jointly by the Allies, it would receive the most careful consideration, said Foreign Minister Motono in addressing a joint session of Parliament today on the eve of its adjournment.

After reviewing the present conditions in Russia, the Foreign Minister said the Japanese Government was not concerned as to what form of Government Russia adopted. At present, however, German influence had permeated almost all of European Russia and was tending to invade Siberia, which Japan must view with the gravest apprehension," he said. Consequently, intervention had been discussed seriously at home and abroad.

In order to prevent misunderstandings arising from false reports, said the Foreign Minister, the Government welcomed the opportunity to make the statement that Japan was not proposing or initiating intervention. He continued:

"The Imperial Government neither suggested nor proposed military action in Siberia. Nevertheless, it regards with gravest apprehension the eastward movement of Germany. Hitherto Japan has received no joint allied proposal, but if such a proposal is received it will be considered most carefully. This will be especially the case if the Siberian situation becomes worse, requiring decisive steps on behalf of the interests of the Allies, in which event the Imperial Government will not hesitate to take prompt and adequate measures in a wholehearted manner.

"It is desired to make it clear, however, that the Imperial Government does not regard Russia as an enemy. Japan will not adopt an aggressive policy toward Russia, and does not hesitate to declare unreservedly and sincerely the deep and warm sympathy of the nation for the Russia people."

In conclusion, the Foreign Minister said that the dispatching of armed forces to Siberia was a serious question, requiring exhaustive deliberation and extreme caution.

AMERICAN ARMY OFF FOR BATTLE FRONT

Continued from Page One.

German drives in the American sector while the world's greatest battle is in progress.

Anxious for National Unity.

The American commanders are anxious that the nation shall see the need of concentration now on the war, forgetting peace and stopping talk of plans after the war. They want the united nation to win the war, and urge that it will be time enough to plan for peace after the boche has been whipped.

Observers see an unescapable analogy, probably largely psychological but nevertheless actual, between peace talk and military difficulties. They point to the case of Italy and that of Russia. There is a deep desire here that the devitalizing effect of such peace talk may be avoided in America. American soldiers who are to face the Germans on the firing line do not desire the work of pacifists and peace-at-any-price forces in their behalf.

A frequent expression among the doughboys is the hope that England and France won't whip the boche until the Americans get a whack at him in good style.

The American fighters are in good physical shape and their morale is excellent.

Men in Fine Spirits.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Great activity continued today throughout the zone where the American troops are quartered. It began at 4 o'clock this morning, when heavily loaded motor camions began rumbling through the streets and over the roads which by noon were crowded with camions, both motor and horse drawn, marching men, horses, and artillery.

As on Saturday, some parties were going in one direction and some in another. The Americans passing were cheered by others who stood along the roads watching the virtually endless processions, some of which were miles long.

Out on the open roads the men in the camions sang everything from "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" to "Tipperary." They exhibited the greatest enthusiasm for the work they have in hand, and seemed to be anxious to get it started.

Frequently during the day heavy motor trucks skidded from the muddy roads into ditches, but they were quickly and literally picked up by as many Americans as could get a hand on them and set back on the road and started again toward their destination. A little thing like lifting the end of a five-ton motor truck from a ditch means nothing to Americans who are in a hurry to get into the fight.

Pershing Acts Quickly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — General Pershing's offer of the free use of the full military power of the United States and the official announcement of France's acceptance of this offer, coupled with unofficial information that American forces are already on the move in France, brought a thrill to Washington tonight and has placed the capital on tiptoe for important developments during the coming week.

Official confirmation of the acceptance of General Pershing's offer was not forthcoming from the War Department tonight, although Major Gen. March, the Chief of Staff, was there until a late hour awiting advices from General Pershing. But the fact was generally known, and it is expected that news of the utilization of American troops in the battle will come early this week.

General Pershing is in a position, it is understood, to throw not fewer than 100,000 men into the battle to the extent that General Foch calls upon him for American reinforcements.

While it is not permissible to comment on the movement of troops, it can be stated that plans have been made for sending reinforcements from this country as rapidly as transports can move them, and that from now on the strength of the American forces will be steadily increased by new arrivals of men who have completed their training in this country.

Washington More Encouraged.

The conclusion of the eleventh day of the battle and the opening of the new week finds official and military Washington more encouraged than at any other time since the beginning of the great offensive. It is believed that the turning point in the battle has arrived, that the British and French are now able to throw back the invaders, and that the appointment of General Foch as generalissimo of the allied forces is already producing important results.

The towns recaptured by the British and French—including Moreuil and Mezières—are between the Rivers Somme and Avre on the front along which the Germans came within twelve miles' striking distance of Amiens. The French official announcement dealing with the recapture of Moreuil speaks of its having been accomplished through the "incomparable bravery of French and British troops mingled in the same ranks," and gives an impression of even closer co-operation between the allied forces.

Official and military Washington is not underestimating the size of the task that confronts the allied forces the coming week. Military men, in particular, while confident that the Germans will not be able to break through the allied line and that the enemy has failed in his objective of driving a wedge between the British and French, turning the British around, and rolling them up toward the Calais-Boulogne coast for destruction, feel that the great battle which began with this drive is only in its infancy and that hard fighting and many sacrifices must be faced by British, French, American, and Italian forces during the coming clear-weather months. However, they are confident of ultimate victory, and more confident than ever of the result of the present battle since hearing of the territory that has been regained by the British and French and learning definitely that the offer of American military strength has been promptly accepted by General Foch.

WASHINGTON, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Too much may not be said about the number and position of the American troops, because of military reasons. It is no violation of the censorship, however, to say that more than 100,000 American fighting men, fully equipped and intensively trained in the school of actual battle conditions are available at once to be thrown into places to strengthen the British and French lines wherever they threaten to buckle under the ferocity of the German onslaught.

General Pershing Reports 28 Casualties; Nine Die of Disease; One Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Today's list of casualties of the American armies in France reported by General Pershing numbered twenty-eight, bringing the total casualties to 2,321. The names of three wounded officers appear in the day's list. One man was killed in action, one died of wounds, nine died of disease, while seventeen have been reported wounded.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 31.	Total.
Killed in action	181	1	182
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	163	0	163
Died of disease	776	9	785
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	48	1	49
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes	37	0	37
Total deaths	1,450	11	1,461
Wounded	780	17	797
Captured	22	0	22
Missing	41	0	41
Grand total	2,293	28	2,321

CASUALTIES REPORTED TODAY, MARCH 31.

Killed in Action—1.
O'CONNORS, MARTIN, private.

Died of Wounds—1.
REDMOND, LAWRENCE E., private.

Died of Disease—9.
LOEHR, JAMES L., corporal, meningitis.
TRUE, CALIFORNIA, corporal, abscess of brain.
BASON, CLEMENT, private, pneumonia.
BROWN, CHARLES, private, pneumonia.
DOUGLAS, DEWEY H., private, meningitis.
HAHN, HERMAN, private, oedema of brain.
MURPHY, WILLIAM E., private, meningitis.
SEAY, PERCY C., private, meningitis.
THILL, ROBERT, private, pneumonia.

Wounded Severely—1.
SPEIGLE, ALFRED, private, first class.

Wounded Slightly—16.
HARDENBROOK, WALTER L., Lieutenant.
SPEER, TALBOT T., Lieutenant.
TIBBETTS, GUY DANIEL, Lieutenant.
BERGERON, ALFRED J., Sergeant.
HOOPER, DEWEY J., Sergeant.
RUBEN, JOE, Corporal.
WILSON, JOHN, Corporal.
KUNZ, JOSEPH, bugler.
BEDRNICEK, FRANK J., private.
BELL, GEORGE N., private.
CAVEZZA, PELEGRINO, private.
DECELLE, WALTER, private.
FORDE, JERRY, private.
GEHR, GEORGE F., private.
LAWRENCE, WILBUR L., private.
RUTLEDGE, RANZY L., private.

PERSHING'S TROOPS READY AND WILLING

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, March 30.—American troops will soon be fighting in force, side by side with the French and English in the great battle to push back the German drive. Officers and men are enthusiastic over the prospect of early acceptance by the French of General Pershing's offer to use the Americans. The boys in brown are ready and willing to get into the world's greatest battle.

The United States will soon know how its sons fight in a real battle against the Germans. The officers believe their men will give a good account of themselves, especially in open fighting, for, with their superb conduct under shelling, they have got the experience of veterans in gas and trench warfare.

There was rain today, yesterday, and the day before. Despite the weather, the men I visited today were in excellent spirits, ready for anything. American officers are not yet able to tell where or how they will be used. This is entirely in the hands of the French command. Secretary of War Baker held conferences with the commanders of the British and French armies concerning the best use to which the Americans could be put. At the Great Headquarters today he approved heartily Pershing's offer and praised the spirit of the men upon hearing the announcement that they were to be used in the great battle.

AMERICANS' FOES ACTIVE.

Germans Move Troops and Flash Signals on Toul Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Even more activity was observed behind the German lines opposite the American front on the Toul sector today. An entire battalion was seen on the march this morning. Infantry at other points was being shifted about, while the cavalry also was seen again. Numerous automobiles of members of the German staff made their appearance behind the lines. Throughout Saturday night signal lights were flashing from Montsec.

Three American patrols penetrated the enemy's lines last night. One patrol went in until electrically charged barred wire was encountered. This was cut. Enemy sniping posts were warned and opened fire on the Americans, who were forced to retire. No casualties were suffered.

Another patrol inspected German front line trenches, but did not encounter a single German. The third patrol penetrated the enemy's wire field to a French airplane which fell there last week. The engine of the plane was found to have been removed.

The American artillery has kept up a harassing fire on the Germans, effectively shelling work parties and still targets. The enemy gas-shelled the American batteries today, but without effect.

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CALLS ALLIED LABOR TO RESIST GERMANY

Junker Triumph Would Menace People's Rights Everywhere, Says Dr. Roesemeier.

PREDICTS A TEUTON REVOLT

Militarists Aim to Head It Off by a World Victory, He Asserts.

By DR. HERMANN ROESEMEIER.

Dr. Hermann Roesemeier, formerly Parliamentary correspondent of the Morgenpost of Berlin and now one of the leaders of the little band of German refugees who are carrying on an anti-Kaiser propaganda from Switzerland, calls upon the workers of the allied nations to lend all their strength to the task of crushing German militarism in an article given out yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The article, which has already been printed in some Socialist and labor papers of France and Italy and which was translated at the New York office of the alliance, reads as follows:

Workers of the Entente countries! It really seems as if you had not yet comprehended the real character of German Imperialism, the plans of German Imperialism, the rapacity of German Imperialism, the strength of German Imperialism, the cruelty of German Imperialism! Truly, you laborers of the Entente countries, after three and a half years more horrible than the history of mankind has ever known, you do not yet grasp, in its entirety, the terrible danger which is menacing the world.

There are still many among you who do not see or who do not want to see that the land of Goethe and Kant and Marx and Lasalle has become the land of Hindenburg and of the much more terrible, cruel, and abominable Ludendorff. There are still many among you who have not yet lost all faith in Scheidemann. There are still more among you who far overestimate the influence, strength, and determination of the "Independents," who are certainly honorable, but who are, for the present at least, politically impotent. There are many among you who still cling literally to the dogma of Zimmerwald, and unthinkingly put all civil Governments in the same category.

Far too numerous among you are those who permit themselves to be persuaded by Gilbaux and the Morgaris, by the Henri Gilbaux who now declares that he is in favor of a peace "without annexations," whereas in 1915 he asserted that for the sake of peace France must agree to the annexations which Germany would impose upon her, and by the Oddino Morgari who begs money from the bourgeois capitalists and who finds that the Austrian rule in Lombardy was quite bearable.

Your ancestors, you Socialist laborers, had a different idea: when that Austrian rascal, Haynau, who was called the "hyena of Brescia," and who had women publicly whipped in heroic Brescia, came to England he was beaten up by the Socialists there. And would you be the tools of imperialism?

Germany "Citadel of Reaction."

Workers of the Entente countries, you must see what the issue is. Germany is and will always be the citadel of European reaction. Today it is more so than ever before. The plan of the almighty imperialism whose willing servant is the 'old intriguer"—as he was called in my presence by one of his party associates—Count Hertling—is to start revolutions everywhere in order to appear in the defenseless countries as the "savior of society" and to be paid for the rôle of savior by the frightened bourgeoisie in land, to be ceded.

Workers of the Entente countries, does not the turn of affairs in Russia show you that such is the case? Germany permitted Russian revolutionists and German deserters to travel through Germany, and through her Ambassador von Romberg was negotiating with the Swiss Robert Grimm, in order first of all to paralyze the Russian front by sabotage.

This proved only too successful. There was a suspension of hostilities, there was an armistice, there were negotiations. Germany talked of the "right of self-determination" of the nations. But when she had the Russan delegates around the table—in a city occupied by Prussian troops—then she threw off her mask. The Prussian General Hoffman rattled his sword and in his insolent Junker tone snarled at the delegates of the Russian proletariat, and it was demanded of the Russian Socialists of the Left that they recognize the so-called "Courland Diet," a conventicle of slaveholders of a foreign race as the legitimate representation of a nation of millions.

But that was not enough. The same German press which could at first not say enough in praise of the Bolsheviki, is now overflowing with insults and affronts against the "Maximalist robbers," and the Wolff Telegraph Agency is circulating message after message in which the owners of those parts of Russia not yet occupied by German troops express the wish to come "under German rule"—as is said with cynically open insolence.

Lesson of Teuton Domination.

What German rule means for the laboring class—must I explain that to you? Look at Riga, where a few days after the entry of the German troops the leading members of the Soviet were shot. Look at the occupied districts of France, where the German slave hunters inaugurated razzias against women and children and German officers took great delight in disciplining defenseless children with lashes of the whip.

Glance at Belgium, where countless thousands have been deported and among the remaining population the farce of a "popular vote" is enacted, which is but a new illustration of what the German Government, this abject servant of the General Staff, understands by "the right of self-determination."

And glance at Germany herself, where the noble Liebknecht has been in prison for nearly two years; where the brave Dittmann has just been sentenced to five years' hard labor; where the valiant Kurt Eisner has been arrested; where thousands are in jail, and where starving masses after an attempt to break their chains were returned to the treadmill of war capital.

But—you will surely interrupt me—the strike did show that the German masses do not have the same ideas as the German war party, that the German people are not responsible for the deeds of their leaders and rulers and that the German nation may not be blamed for all the misdeeds which its military despots commit daily and hourly. And many of you will say: You must admit that you are painting the picture too black. The danger is not as great as you make it! The danger will be overcome not by the arms of the capitalistic Entente States, but by the German revolution.

Workers of the Entente countries, certainly there are still in Germany, in all the classes, even in the Junker and officers' corps, many good, honest, splendid men and women. I admit without further argument that there are still many personally decent people, even in the war party—though they are, indeed, far outbalanced by the rascals, scoundrels, rogues, blackguards, and raving maniacs.

Scheming to Crush Revolt.

There are still in Germany—and I say this with both pride and hope—many revolutionarily inclined men and women who are resolved to risk everything in order to break the power of the Junker and military caste, the most brutal class which the world has known since the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

I do not doubt—and, in fact, affirm with pleasure and satisfaction—that the revolutionary determination of the brave fighters of the wars of liberation finds a powerful ally in the great fermentation among the laboring classes. I am also convinced that the German revolution will come.

The Junkers and their associates in Germany are also convinced that it will come. But they cherish the hope that the revolution will break out everywhere else first; that this will give them time to win the world war; that this victory will enable them either to nip in the bud the revolution in Germany or to suppress it with terrible bloodshed, and that then the victorious counter-revolutionary Germany will exercise its world supremacy as the nucleus of an authoritative league of nations like the Holy Alliance.

A new holy alliance, which will nullify the achievements of the twentieth, of the nineteenth, and even of the eighteenth centuries, a holy trinity of capital, sword, and holy-water-stick, an "order" of ruling bourgeoisies, who are in turn ruled by Prussian Junkerism, as the topmost stratum of the world, entire humanity doing homage directly or indirectly to the German ruling caste—that is the ideal of the people who despite a "parliamentary ministry," despite strikes and Scheidemann, are ruling Germany and subjecting rich lands and a strong, industrious people from Lille to Mosul and from Riga to Damascus to their will.

Outbreaks of Arrogance.

If you do not believe me, workers of the Entente countries, then read the speeches of the men of the German Opposition or, even better, read the articles, books, newspapers, speeches of the German war party itself. Read in the Kreuz-Zeitung, the organ of the Conservative—that is to say, the ruling party in Prussia—how Wolfgang Eisenhart declares that Germany has the right to make war on the other countries, but that the latter have not the right to make war on Germany, for Germany is destined for world supremacy. Remember that the leader of the same party, the powerful war propagandist, von Heydebrand, at a meeting attended by thousands of people, set up the theory that only the Germans were really human beings.

And do not believe that these are merely theories. The German General Staff acts according to these principles. It has given evidence of it. The same General Staff which has masses of propaganda dropped into the lines of the Entente army, imprisons English aviators for doing the same thing; the same German General Staff which continually subjects London and recently Paris to air raids, is indignant when "open" German cities are bombarded. The code of laws of the Prussian Junkers and military caste is simply this—unrestricted power for us, for the others no rights whatsoever.

Workers of the Entente countries, do you want to do the new Genghis Khans and Tamerlanes, who far surpass their prototypes, the favor of paving the way for their world supremacy by ruining the power of the Entente? Do you wish to make the scourges with which those despots will chastise you after you have helped them to attain their ends? Do you want to help to smother the coming revolution in Germany by strengthening the power of its mortal enemies? Do you want to bring to yourselves and your children the horror and the misery of Prussian slavery? Do you wish to lay at the feet of the infamous hypocrite William and his scoundrelly son the old homelands of revolutions, England and France, as unwilling victims of their horrible cruelty and their unbounded lust for plunder?

Workers of the Entente countries! Humanity, liberty, the future, the German revolution, the laboring class in Germany itself, in so far as it has come to its senses, implore you to grit your teeth and bear for a while longer the terrible, indescribable misery of this most awful of all wars, until it has been carried to a successful conclusion for the free nations; until the bloody Cerberus of Prussian militarism has been shattered; until the guarantee is given that this most cruel and sacrificial of all wars will be the last war of all!

TROOPERS CHARGE QUEBEC RIOTERS

Big Mob of Anti-Conscriptionists Dispersed by Cavalry and Several Wounded.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN SHOT

Rioters Raid Hardware Stores in Search of Arms—Machine Guns Awe Crowds.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, March 31.—Anti-conscription rioting, which had been in progress sporadically since Friday night, started afresh at 8 o'clock tonight.

Hardware stores were raided by the mob in an attempt to obtain arms, and a clash with the military quickly followed.

Several thousand persons gathered in the vicinity of the armory determined upon releasing conscription evaders who were held there.

The mob was charged by the cavalry guards, and many persons were slightly injured. Two young girls were among the civilian victims. Both are suffering from gunshot wounds.

Raids of hardware stores on the part of the mob started the trouble. The military followed these attempts by clearing the firearms and ammunition out of the stores. Orders have been issued to the merchants not to have any firearms or ammunition in their places, and the military are enforcing the order.

Quebec tonight is being run on military lines. There is to be no trifling with the patrols. Crowds are moving about, and doing some howling at times, but are not taking the liberties with the soldiers that they did on Saturday night.

The victims of the shooting are two sisters named Roach, whose home is at 3 Blanchet Street. The elder Miss Roach was shot in the right shoulder, the bullet inflicting a slight flesh wound. The younger girl was struck in the left foot. Dalter Quart of 57 Datrigny Street also was shot in the right arm.

Hit by Stray Bullets.

These three were shot while an attempt was being made to loot the Young hardware store in Bridge Street. Quart was on his way home after having left the Roach home, and had just said good-bye when the three were wounded. They did not see any one firing at them, but are of the opinion that the bullets which struck them were fired by persons in the mob.

The military defeated the attempt to get into the Young hardware shop, arriving first and removing the weapons. The crowd then got away and suddenly several men attacked the Martineau hardware store on St. Joseph Street. They broke in there, but the firearms had been removed. Baffled in this, they set fire to the store.

The flames started in the basement, where there was a great quantity of benzine and other inflammable material. The firemen arrived in time to save some of the property, but the damage was very heavy.

Later in the night the hardware stores of George Brousseau and Samson & Filion, in St. Paul Street, were broken into and some firearms obtained. Definite information as to quantity is not yet available.

Machine-gun companies are on guard at the Post Office on Mountain Hill, just around from the Château Fontenac, and across from the Laval University. This is a very steep hill leading directly into the lower town. The guns have a sweep down the hill. At other points also machine guns were installed this evening and heavy patrols of soldiers grouped about them.

At 9 o'clock a mob gathered at the foot of Mountain Hill, but soldiers dispersed the rioters.

The crowd tonight is working in bands of about 1,000 each and apparently under some system of direction. Of each mob unit the greater portion is composed of boys and young men.

Cardinal Begin issued a pastoral letter to all the parish priests to warn their parishioners to keep the peace.

At midnight the military announced that the situation was well in hand. The soldiers have been very patient, acting with perfect discipline. A considerable number of them have been hurt, especially in the last two days, bricks, ice, stones, and everything that the crowd could lay hands on being flung at them. Of the squad of cavalrymen who operated tonight practically every one was hit at some time or other.

Riots Cause Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The rioting in Quebec City has aroused intense indignation here. Mayor Lavigeur of Quebec, who refused the proffered aid of the military until it was too late, has come in for bitter criticism. The Military Council has been in session at Ottawa since Saturday morning, and Colonel Machin has been placed in control both of the military and of the conscription enforcement measures.

The question of declaring Quebec under martial law is now under consideration. That there is a widespread demand for such action to be taken, especially throughout Ontario and the West, is undeniable, but the Federal Government does not wish to do anything that might be construed as vindictive.

There is a large section of the population of Quebec City that is not only hostile to conscription, but also is antagonistic to French Canada taking any part in the war. These objectors have resorted to all sorts of trickery in order to evade conscription. It is known that the Military Service act has not been operated in Quebec City, or anywhere else in Quebec Province, not excepting Montreal, with the same rigor that has attended its enforcement throughout Ontario and the West. The result of this is that thousands of young men liable for service throughout Ontario and the prairie provinces are already in khaki, while the quota from Quebec province has not yet reached one-tenth of what it ought to be.

The difficulty facing the Federal authorities is obvious—they have to enforce a law in a hostile community which is doing everything in its power to render law inoperative. That the records of the Registrar for the Military Service act in Quebec were not destroyed when the auditorium was burned on Friday night is due merely to a piece of good luck. All the more important records had been removed from the Registrar's office to a fireproof safe elsewhere some days ago. What people here and in Ontario find incredible is that although it was common knowledge throughout Quebec on Friday that an attempt was to be made to destroy the Registrar's office at night, no effort was made to balk the rioters. The word was passed around, "Come and see the fun at the auditorium tonight." This brought Quebec residents out in thousands to witness the riot, and although this was known both to the military authorities under General Landy and the civic authorities, including the Mayor and the Chief of Police, the Mayor refused the aid offered early in the day by General Landy. The Chief of Police, it is asserted, made no disposition of his forces to stop the riot. It was not until the riot was in full swing that Mayor Lavigueur got a copy of the Riot act, hunted up Justices of the Peace to sign it, and proceeded in his automobile to the auditorium, where the building, having been destroyed, he waved the document, but did not read it.

The building was blazing and the crowd was cheering, yelling, and singing "O Canada" when the Mayor arrived and waved the Riot act in his hand. When the military arrived the mob melted away.

All yesterday and today there have been small crowds of onlookers to inspect the ravages of the mob. The Mayor and the city police, however, have taken not the slightest steps to effect any arrests or to trace the ringleaders.

Colonel Machin is now in Quebec, and General Landy has several thousand troops under his command.

VICE WAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

Daniels Calls Gov. Brumbaugh's Attention to Conditions There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Daniels made public tonight a report of an investigation into alleged immoral conditions in Philadelphia conducted by the Commission on Training Camp Activities. The report gives a list of vice resorts, and charges that the police have been in collusion with wrongdoers.

Copies of the report were sent to Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania and Mayor Smith of Philadelphia by Secretary Daniels, who requests these officials to "use every influence of the city and State to clean up conditions and make a wholesome environment for the young men who are training to serve the country in this crisis." Secretary Daniels pledged the fullest co-operation and support of the Navy and Marine Corps officers and men for such a cleaning up.

The report, after going into details as to the vice conditions in Philadelphia, makes direct charges against the police. It declares that evidence is not lacking to show that vice resorts have paid for protection.

The report is signed by Raymond D. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Death for Traitors Approved in Greece.

ATHENS, March 31.—Public opinion in Greece strongly approves the action of the court-martial which on Friday sentenced to death the two Greek officers who were apprehended after being landed on the west coast of the Peloponnesus by a German submarine. The sentence of the court-martial is expected to have a salutary effect on those concerned in the activities of former King Constantine.

WILSON INITIATES NEW MEAT POLICY

Continued from Page One.

increasing influence that the Government purchasing has upon prices, by the necessity of providing for increasing supplies for the Allies and the consequent reduction of civilian consumption, and, with all, the due protection of the producer and the civilian consumer. This change of policy may take the form of more definite and systematic direction of the larger packers as to the course that they are to pursue from month to month, or may even take the form of operation of the packing house establishments by the Government.

The general economic forces bearing on the situation appear to me to be:

1. The allied purchases for both civilian and military purposes in meats, as in many other commodities, have been consolidated by necessity of shipping conditions and by necessity of the Treasury arrangement for advances to the Allies until private trading has been of necessity eliminated.

It is also becoming necessary for the Government to co-ordinate these purchases with those of our army and navy in order to prevent conflict in the execution of orders. This great consolidation of buying has to some extent, and will increasingly, dominate prices.

We have, since last September, recognized that the export purchases of pork products would affect prices, and, after consultation with important committees of swine growers, we last Autumn gave a rough assurance to the swine producer of a minimum price, which we felt that we could maintain from the export buying, and this has been maintained, although with considerable difficulty, and has been beneficial in stimulating production. The indications are that these purchases will now be further increased.

The beef purchases have not, up to the present time, been sufficient in volume to more than temporarily affect price, but the present indications are that for some time in the future they will be greatly increased and to a point where they may affct prices materially.

Injustice of Rising Prices.

2. The increased quantities required for export must be obtained by either increased production or by reduction in civilian consumption, probably both.

The reduction in civilian consumption can be obtained much the most equitably by voluntary reduction by the consumer and by moderate restraints, such as meatless days, &c., and while it may be contended by some that a reduction in consumption may be obtained by increase in price, such conservation is obtained by the elimination of that section of the community with the least purchasing power. In other words, conservation by price becomes conservation for the rich and not for the poor; whereas an extension of the conservation policy now in force places reduction in consumption where it rightly belongs—on those who can save from plenty, not upon those who save from nourishment.

It appears to me also of the utmost national importance that we shall maintain through the country a complete sense in voluntary reduction in the consumption of all commodities, if we are to provide the necessary surpluses, either in money, man-power, or material necessary to winning the war. On the other hand, the adjustment of conservation measures of this type and the surplus required from time to time is extremely difficult without these measures themselves affecting price and developing discontent and criticism in sections of the producing community.

I recognize fully the well-founded objection to any theory of price-fixing, but where the purchases of war necessities in a given commodity have reached such a volume that the purchase of these commodities trench into the domestic consumption, the operation of this purchasing power becomes a condition of price-fixing, and, to my mind, all theories go by the board.

Profiteering and Speculation.

3. The Government is thus faced with three alternatives in the matter of control of meats:

a. To free the Government from all interest in price by abandoning direction of war purchases and to abandon conservation measures, because these may also affect price.

This would be a relief to the Government, but with growing volume of purchases the price influence will be transferred to uncontrolled agencies who are themselves price fixing and carries the following dangers:

It will stimulate profiteering and speculation. Prices in the season of the year of large production can be manipulated downward and in the sparse season will ascend to the point where some classes will be eliminated from consumption. The cost of living thus subjected to abnormal fluctuation will reflect in wage discontent and instability. It will destroy systematic saving of the commodity by individuals, and this saving in consumption is a vital national policy. The producer will go through erratic periods of discouragement and of stimulation, which must undermine any systematic policy of national or individual increase in production, for every period of discouragement cuts off production of animals, which cannot be recovered.

b. To continue as at present the direction of these large purchases, with a mixture of partial national policy in production and day-to-day dealing with emergency.

This is an almost intolerable situation for any Government official in criticism from both producer and consumer, and with the growing volume of purchases this criticism must increase. It permits of no constructive policy in production.

c. To stabilize prices based upon cost of production at a fair and stimulative profit to the producer and with stabilization to eliminate speculative risks and wasteful practices and thus some gains for the consumer.

If such a policy is adopted it also follows that it will have a most important bearing on and relation to policies of agricultural production, and a long view can be taken and supported in assuring the producer of fair returns.

Government's Financial Responsibility.

This course is also fraught with dangers. It leads either to a voluntary agreement with the packers as to prices to be paid producers and charged to consumers from time to time, or to actual operation of the packing plants by the Government. In either case the Government will need to take some financial responsibility in speculative business. In such situation, the Government will be under constant pressure from the producers for enhancement of price and from the consumer for reductions. It necessitates the constant action of a commission to determine such prices. It will mean that all the complaints of trade fall upon the Government. The choice of alternatives is one of determination of the maximum contribution to winning the war and the choice of the lesser economic evil between such alternatives.

4. The legal ability of the Government to give authority to such measures lies in the power to direct contracts for war necessities, to take over and operate plants, and to make voluntary agreements to carry out a definite and constructive policy. When purchases are so large as to cut into civilian consumption, it becomes possible to insure manufacturers a complete market, thus eliminating their risk and thereby eliminating some of the margin that they must take in the conduct of a speculative business, and it also gives sound reason for directing their policies.

5. For these very reasons it has been necessary to set up partial or complete arrangements of this character in iron, steel, copper, explosives, wheat, sugar, and some other commodities. None of these arrangements have evolved out of any governmental policy of price-fixing or any desire to interfere with the operation of natural trade laws, but are simply the result of the Government being forced into the issue of becoming the dominant purchaser, and thereby, willingly or unwillingly, the price determiner in particular commodities.

We have been struggling as intelligently as possible with the situation in the meat industries, with entire inadequacy of definite national policy. Our purchases hitherto have been sufficient to influence the market at times, and in the case of pork products have been sufficient to preserve a minimum price. We have been, however, powerless hitherto to properly protect all branches of the cattle industry, with its constantly changing economic situation, or to give intelligent direction or assistance to cattle production. As you know, I have never felt that, when we arrived at a point to determine the broad policy with respect to a commodity, this should be determined at the opinion of any single individual, no matter how sincere and earnest the application of intelligence might be.

Recommends a Commission.

I would therefore like to recommend to you to extend the policy which you have already initiated in the matter of many commodities by early appointment of a board to study the entire situation with regard to the meat industry and the steps that should be taken with regard thereto. I would suggest that, following the precedent that you have already established, a committee should be set up embracing either the following gentlemen or their delegates directly responsible to them:

The Secretary of Agriculture, as representing the producer.

The Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, as representing trade conditions.

The Chairman of the Federal Tariff Board, as representing economic thought.

The Secretary of Labor, as representing the civilian consumer.

The Food Administrator, as having to carry out any given policy determined upon.

This commission should at once exhaustively consider the entire situation in all of its aspects and determine a positive national policy in meats.

I apologize for writing at such length, but the subjects permits of little brevity.

I am your obedient servant,
HERBERT HOOVER.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

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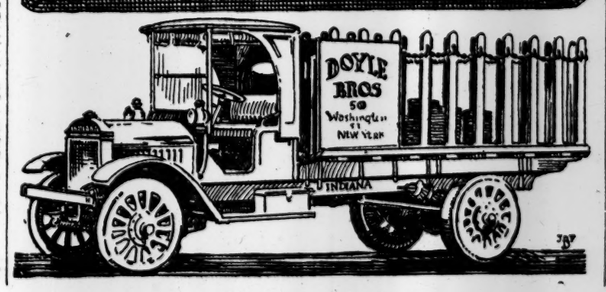

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SIBERIAN YARNS NAILED

American and British Military Investigators Trace Truth About Armed War Prisoners.

Germany Tells Russians We Call Them to War

MOSCOW, March 31 (Associated Press.)—Germany, in replying to the Russian wireless message explaining the statement recently made by the American Ambassador, David R. Francis, says that it does not doubt the sincere desire for peace on the part of the Russian people, but regards the statement as a call to war.

MOSCOW, March 30.—Allied co-operation with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the defense of the Kola and Mourmansk coast and railway is an established fact, according to dispatches which announce that French and British officers are working with Bolshevist troops as instructors, as well as supplying British marines and French soldiers returning from the Russian front.

Apparently the Mourmansk Soviet originally was suspicious concerning allied offers of assistance in resisting the encroachments of Finnish White Guards upon the Mourmansk district, but Leon Trotzky, President of the Revolutionary Military Committee, authorized the Soviet to accept the help of the Allies' forces. The Allies are said to be prepared to supply the food and materials required by the Red Army already forming to oppose the White Guards which are extending their operations in the Mourmansk district, with German encouragement and help.

Captain William Webster of the American Red Cross and Captain W. L. Hicks, a British officer, who were authorized by the Bolshevist authorities to go to Siberia to investigate reports that large numbers of German and Austrian prisoners of war were being organized and armed, telegraphed today from Irkutsk that after visiting all points along the Siberian Railway from the Ural Mountains to Chita, they were convinced that the rumors regarding the extent of the arming of prisoners and the consequent threat to the Trans-Siberian line had been exaggerated greatly. At some places small numbers of Austrian Bolsheviki have enlisted in the Red Guard.

At Omsk, Captain Webster and Captain Hicks saw a trainload of Austrians and Hungarians, armed with rifles and machine guns, on the way to the Manchurian border to fight the Cossacks under General Semenoff, who is holding out against the Soviet authority. These Austrians and Hungarians for the most part are soldiers who deserted early in the war, consequently being unable to return to their country. They are endeavoring to prevent other prisoners from going back to Austria.

Captain Webster and Captain Hicks met Major Walter Drysdale, American Military Attaché at Peking, who had inspected the prisoners along the Amur River and the railway from Vladivostok to Chita. He found only a small number of armed prisoners.

VOLOGDA, March 30, (Associated Press.)—The French, Italian and Serbian diplomatic staffs have arrived here and will open temporary offices. The members of the Belgian, Greek and Portuguese legations have remained in Finland.

More than a million tons of raw material and manufactured goods landed from allied steamships are known to be piled up on the docks at Archangel, and a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris on Friday last reported that the seizure of these vast stores was being agitated in the French press, together with the occupation of Alexandrovsk at the end of the Kola Railway.

It was pointed out that, the Baltic being closed to them, the natural gateway of the Allies to Russia was Archangel, and that if the Germans planted a military post at the right point they could close the bottle neck formed by the White Sea, and might use it as a base against ocean commerce.

COSSACK LEADER YIELDS.

Bogaevsky Calls on His Followers to Submit to Bolsheviki.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The Cossack Ataman Bogaevsky has surrendered and recanted. He has issued an appeal to his followers to cease useless guerrilla warfare, which, he says, results only in loss of life and terror to the peaceful population, who are unable to work. He says:

"The struggle with the Bolsheviki was a political mistake which caused unnecessary losses to both sides, and was merely harmful to Russia. The Cossack struggle failed because the sympathy of the popular masses was with the Bolsheviki."

Of the whole anti-Bolshevist Cossack movement there now remains nothing but a few small bands of cavalry. This struggle, in which honest men were made tools of politicians working solely for privileged class interests, has been made hideous by excesses on both sides.

With regard to the events on the western front it is remarkable that the bourgeois papers print the German communiqués in large type, whereas the Socialist papers print the allied communiqués and take a definitely pro-Ally tone.

The Central Executive has passed a decree giving right of asylum in Russia to all political refugees from imperialistic countries. The immediate object of this adoption of the old English tradition is to assist revolutionaries in escaping from provinces occupied by Germany.

GERMANS BURN POLTAVA.

Continue Advance in Ukraine—The Republic's Borders Defined.

MOSCOW, March 31.—Regarding the Russo-Ukranian frontier, Germany, in accordance with the declaration of the Ukrainian Rada, has recognized that the following nine Governments constitute the Ukraine: Volhynia, Podolia, Kherson, Taurida, (not including the Crimea,) Kiev, Poltava, Tchernigov, Ekaterinoslav, and Kharkov. To these, in accordance with the peace treaty of the Central Powers with the Ukraine, is added a part of the Cholm Government.

The advance of the Germans in Ukraine is continuing. Yesterday they captured Poltava, capital of the Government of the same name, which they set on fire and partly destroyed, and are moving toward Kharkov. They are also nearing Ekaterinoslav, where large supplies of grain are reported. Workmen's and Soldiers' troops are offering considerable, but ineffective, resistance, in a vain effort to stem the German tide, which is penetrating the richest of Russia's territory.

Germany has replied to Russia's protest against the recent arrest by Germans in the Aland Islands of M. Kameness, one of the Russian representatives at the first peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, by saying that Germany had nothing to do with the arrest and repudiating responsibility for it.

German Money in Occupied Russia.

PETROGRAD, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Germany has issued new paper money in the occupied Russian territories in denominations of three rubles, one ruble, and smaller amounts. The money is emitted by the Eastern Bank of Commerce and Industry of Posen. The face bears inscriptions in German, Polish, Lithuanian, and Lettish, with no Russian words. The Council of Commissioners has issued a decree establishing State control of insurance companies.

KEEN SYMPATHY IN ITALY.

Outcome of Great Struggle Awaited with Intense Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 29, (Delayed.)—The operations in France have kept all Italians during the last ten days in suspense and anxiety, alternating with hope. Even traditional Easter rejoicings are dimmed by the uncertainty of the result of the terrific struggle. Universal sympathy goes out to the Anglo-French armies, and many express regret that America has not yet sufficient forces in France to decide the fate of the war.

The English and French Ambassadors are receiving thousands of messages and visits from Senators, Deputies, and various associations and even humble individuals expressing the admiration of the Italians for the bravery of the soldiers of their allies.

HAVE BAGGED 83 AIRPLANES.

British Aviators on Italian Front Have Lost Only Ten Machines.

LONDON, March 31. — Eighty-three enemy airplanes have been destroyed by British aviators since they have been operating on the Italian front, says a British official communication issued tonight. The British have lost ten machines in aerial fighting. The text of the communication, which tells of the operations of the British in the Italian theatre, follows:

On the Italian front the British holding the Montelo section were relieved in the middle of March, and since have taken a new sector on the Asiago plateau.

Our flying corps since its arrival in Italy has destroyed eighty-three enemy machines and lost ten.

STANDARD MENU FOR PARIS.

Four Dishes Allowed to Each Person in Restaurants.

PARIS, March 31.—A uniform menu has been finally adopted by the Restaurant Association of Paris to conform with the decree imposing new restrictions on eating places. The menu will be limited to four side dishes and oysters, soup, two dishes made from eggs, four kinds of fish, four kinds of meat, four vegetables, and fruit.

Customers will be entitled to one side dish of oysters, one dish of soup, and two dishes either of meat or vegetables and fruit.

SETTING the CLOCKS

an hour ahead in the office meant deducting an hour from the clocks in the vaults. This morning each one of the twelve time clocks had to release its grip on twenty four steel bolts an hour earlier—so that every customer might have nine o'clock access, as usual, to his box at

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Not only among the men who drive the cars and know what service our suits and overcoats give, but also among the men they drive for—who appreciate the smart appearance and the "less-than-elsewhere" prices.

Chauffeurs' Suits

A smart model, with stitched on belt in back, patch pockets with flaps.

Of dark gray whipcord covert cloth, long trousers, $21.74

Of dark gray worsted whipcord, long trousers or breeches, $29.75

Chauffeurs' Overcoats

Double breasted model, of all wool Spring weight fabrics, stitched on belt in back. Quarter lined. All dark gray materials.

Of Serge or Shark Skin Cloth, $24.74

Of Satin finish Whipcord or Worsted Whipcord, $29.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

D. A. Shopping Is A Matter Of Thrift

You are thrifty when you spend wisely and save money. You are thrifty when you shop on a Depositor's Account (D.A.)—for then you buy dependable merchandise for cash at prices lower than you can obtain it elsewhere.

D. A. shopping is convenient and does not impose a burden upon those who shop that way, for it is free of all the excessive costs and disadvantages of the charge account system.

Open a D. A. today by depositing any sum you desire. You will receive a D. A. number to make shopping easy. Then, you shop as usual, giving your name and number to the salesperson.

Begin Today — and Save.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** *'Phone Greely 2626*

The Gift Ideal

A Necklace of

Doralis Pearls

Doralis Pearls have a lustre and richness of coloring to be found in no other Pearl, except the deep sea specimen.

Other artificial Pearls may cost more, but they give no greater satisfaction to the wearer or admirer than Doralis Pearls. We now have a most exquisite collection of Doralis Pearl necklaces, with Diamond set clasp.

At $25 to $75

Jewelry Dept., Main Floor

500 Women's Fashionable Suits To-day Special at $27.50 and $37.50

—affording a remarkable opportunity to effect quite a saving on a beautifully tailored Spring Suit.

Serge $27.50

Tricotine $37.50

Plain tailored and dressy afternoon suits featuring Bolero, medium length, and Pony Coats—as shown in the most individual Paris models.

The materials are:

Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Hairline Suitings, Checks, Tweeds, Wool Jersey, Taffeta and Silk Faille.

Smart Suits for Large Women Special at $37.50

These splendid suits are in braid-trimmed and dressy models. They have all the beauty of line, all the chic of our regular size suits, and have been tailored with a thoroughness that insures most satisfactory service. Developed in a good variety of the most wanted materials. Sizes to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

A Highly Individual Collection of

Fashionable Capes and Cape Coatees for Women

has been assembled on the Fourth Floor. Those styles best suited to the needs of the American woman, and many adaptations of choice European creations, are represented, skillfully developed in Satin, Poiret Twill, Duvet de Laine, Serge, Wool Jersey and Wool Velour, in all wanted colors and Black.

Prices: $25, $29.50, $39.50, $49.50

Women's Coats for Spring Special at $25

For street and general wear, in a variety of styles that display many tasteful conceits in pockets and belts. Splendid assortment of materials to choose from, in all fashionable Spring colorings.

Smart Coats for Women, Monday at $19.50

Belted, semi-fitted and straight line models, carefully tailored in Wool Velour, Gabardine, Burella, Covert, Serge, Wool Poplin and Showerproof Tweeds. To be had in all the most desired Spring colors, Navy Blue and Black.

Modish Silk Wraps for Women at $39.50

Stunning models for afternoon and evening wear, in belted effects with large collar, cuffs, and border of Marabou. Fashioned of Satin, Charmeuse, and Silk Faille, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Colors: Taupe, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Important Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

Beginning today, Miss Burleigh, expert Corsetiere, will give a special demonstration and individual fittings of the new Binner Corsets for Spring. These well-known corsets have long been the choice of the Woman of Fashion, and this season merit even greater attention than at any previous time.

Prices: $5 to $22.50

Individually Styled Suits for Misses Special at $35

Suits of rare beauty in model and fabrics, some exclusive with Saks & Company, others reflecting the skill of Europe's best known couturiers. Developed in the season's most wanted materials, including:

Men's Wear Serge, Wool Jersey, Poiret Twill, Mannish Mixtures, and Shepherd Checks

in Navy Blue, Beige, Rookie, Monaco Blue, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Fashionable Coats at $19.50

Moderately priced, but decidedly individual in model, showing new collars in contrasting color. The materials include Tweeds, Army Cloth, and Serge in the new Blues, Beige, Navy, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Frocks for Misses Monday at $22

In smart sport, shirtwaist, or straight-line styles. Fashioned of Plaid and Check Silk Ginghams, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Serge, and Chiffon Taffeta combined with Foulard. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Second Floor.

172 Pairs Women's Boots Special at $10

Made of White, Pearl, Grey and Ivory Colored Kidskin

These boots were designed and made to sell at a much higher price, and should not be confused with ordinary shoes now being offered around town at ten dollars. They are strictly bench made, developed in soft, imported kidskin.

Sizes 1½ to 7 and widths AAA to C.

For Monday Only—Three New Models in

Washable House and Garden Frocks, Special at $2.95

Regularly $4

Model I is a charming straight line frock with wide belt, White Pique collar and cuffs, and large pockets. Fashioned of Chambray in solid colors of Pink, Blue, Lavender and Green.

Model II is a smart dress of Chambray with long sleeves. Large collar and detachable belt are of White Pique. New pockets are piped in White to match collar and belt.

Model III is a tailored dress of striped Gingham with detachable belt. Collar and cuffs are of White Pique piped with self material. Obtainable in a good assortment of new colorings.

New Silk Undergarments for Women

Simple, but effective, tailored models in hemstitched effects, and more elaborate styles with lace and ribbon trimming, mostly in Crepe de Chine, but some are in Wash Satin.

Very Specially Priced

At $2	At $3	At $4
Env. Chemises	Env. Chemises	Night Gowns
Bloomers	Bloomers	Env. Chemises
Bodices	Petticoats	Petticoats

200 Women's Smart Frocks

Regularly $25 to $39.50

Reduced to $18.50

A most inclusive assortment of smart dresses in a variety of the most successful models shown for Spring. The lots are broken, but there is a very good assortment in each size. Included are:

Embroidered Taffeta and Crepe de Chine frocks; dainty models in Satin and Charmeuse, some in combination with Georgette Crepe; smart tailored frocks of Serge in Coat and Jacket styles, as well as a collection of fashionable frocks in Wool Jersey.

Every dress in the collection is a most remarkable value. *Fourth Floor.*

Boys' Wash Suits in a Sale Monday at $2.25

There's nothing neater or smarter looking for the active boy than a wash suit and none more individual or more serviceable than these. Tailored in plain color, striped, and combination color tub fabrics of unusual durability. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. Two *illustrated.*

Store Your Furs

in the Saks Modern Cold Storage vaults, where they will be absolutely free from dust and moths. Charges are very modest.

Drop a post card, or 'phone Greeley 2626 and our van will call.

Nothing makes my stomach contented like POST TOASTIES says Bobby MADE of CORN

DUTCH OFFICIALLY RESENT SEIZURES

Holland Declares Our Course Will Be Opposed with All the Energy of Wounded Feeling.

CALLS IT ACT OF VIOLENCE

"Indefensible from the Viewpoint of International Law and Unjustifiable."

ATTACKS WILSON'S STAND

Expresses Fear That We Will Seize Other Vessels If They Are Sent Here for Food.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, March 30, (The Associated Press.)—The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch Government, in a statement in the Official Gazette, as "an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling." The Government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement follows:

"With painful surprise, the Government and the whole Dutch nation have taken notice of the Presidential proclamation and the statement of March 20 relative to the seizure of part of the Dutch merchant fleet. The seizure en bloc of a neutral mercantile fleet, if only for the duration of the war, is an act indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and unjustifiable toward a friendly nation, apart from considerations of legality. But the manner, also, in which the Presidential statement defends this act of violence does not contribute toward lessening the sting thereof, for this defense has plainly been drawn up under the influence of a completely incorrect representation of affairs.

"The manner in which the Dutch merchant fleet has been treated in past months in the United States, the incessant difficulties placed in the way of our sailings from American ports, repeated refusals of bunkering facilities, and forced unloading of cargoes already bought—all this may be within the rights of the United States, (save one case, that of the Zeelandia, which with her own bunker coal entered an American port and has been unlawfully detained there since,) but it surely was against the traditional friendship between the two countries, although on this point the Presidential statement keeps silence.

Deny German Pressure.

"According to President Wilson's proclamation, the Netherlands, owing entirely to German pressure, failed to observe the preliminary arrangement which was proposed for the purpose of leaving no longer idle the Dutch tonnage in American ports and furnishing an opportunity for making voyages within a period of ninety days, pending a definite agreement on Dutch tonnage and rationing. This is distinctly incorrect. It is equally as incorrect as the allegation that Germany had threatened to sink two ships which were to sail from Holland in exchange for two from America which were to sail to Holland with America's approval, and that Germany had made increasing threats to prevent both the observance of such a preliminary arrangement and the conclusion of a permanent one. The real facts of the case are as follows:

"After the (American) War Trade Board had insisted that Dutch ships in American ports make trips pending a definite arrangement, the Netherlands Government proposed that some of the ships should make voyages for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which Holland has always fostered sedulously for the benefit of distressed Belgium and Northern France. When information was received that Germany objected to America's demand that a Dutch ship sail from Holland each time in exchange for a relief ship sailing from America, the Netherlands Government deemed it a duty imposed by good faith to inform the American authorities thereof immediately, so that a ship which was then on the way toward Argentina could be given a different destination. The direct consequence was that those ships were kept moving, which was exactly in consonance with the provisional agreement.

"Respecting sailings to Cette, (France,) a Swiss interest with which Holland sympathized warmly, the shipowners agreed thereto completely as soon as France gave assurances that the ships would not be detained at Cette. Accordingly, several ships were chartered for this service. The charterings and sailings of all these ships were not sensibly delayed by the aforementioned objections, neither did Germany attempt to influence the execution of the provisional agreement, which affected traffic between transatlantic ports. What did seriously interfere with its execution was the fact that cablegrams to and from shipowners were extremely slow in transmission, and sometimes never were delivered. The cause of this remains unexplained.

"The fact is that a majority of the ships had been chartered under the provisional agreement through the War Trade Board, and part were already sailing to South America, but were stopped enroute by the American authorities, while in the Pacific ships plying between the western coast of the United States and the Dutch East Indies made regular voyages without any impediment, direct or indirect, by the Netherlands Government. The ships now in British ports in and outside Europe and in the Portuguese port of St. Vincent were prevented from sailing by the British and Portuguese themselves.

Questions Wilson's View.

"As shown by the foregoing, the allegation that the Netherlands, owing to German pressure, was powerless to observe the provisional agreement is contrary to fact. That the President was incorrectly advised is proved conclusively on a point of greater importance, namely, where the statement mentions the new demand that Dutch ships would have to enter the war zone, and the seizure which followed Holland's reply.

"After the incorrect allegation that Holland was unable to observe the provisional agreement, the statement continues: 'Great Britain on March 7 made Holland a final proposal, whereupon Holland came forward with a counterproposal which was unacceptable. Even had the arrangement been concluded Holland would have been unable to keep it in actual practice, for which reason the seizure was determined upon. This reasoning, strange as it may seem, lacks one important link which is indispensable to place the matter in a proper light. What were the facts?

"On Feb. 22 the Netherlands, in view of the food shortage threatened in the coming Summer, asked America to advance 100,000 tons of wheat on account of 400,0000 to be definitely arranged for. It is true that the associated Governments on March 6 replied affirmatively regarding the 100,000 tons, without giving a definite reply about the 400,000 but to that apparent acquiescence they attached the onerous condition that they were to obtain immediately the disposal of all of that part of the Dutch merchant fleet to which, according to the projected London plan, they would eventually become entitled.

"The Netherlands Government, under the stress of circumstances, prepared to accept this condition as soon as the certainty could be had that the fullest reliance could be placed not only on the 100,000 tons, but also on the full 400,000 as the basis of definitive regulation. The Government was in a position to accept because at the deliberations in London and afterward it was understood strictly that Dutch ships would be employed only outside the danger zone and that therefore they would in no cases undertake services for a belligerent which would be an infringement of neutrality.

Feared for Neutrality.

"Suddenly the aforesaid London engagement was broken on March 7, when the cardinal point, that ships given in exchange for the advance of 100,000 tons of grain—ships with tonnage amounting to about 500,000—were not to be used in the danger zone, was revoked. The onerous character of this change lay not in the fact that the Dutch ships were to be sent into the danger zone—for this has nothing to do with neutrality—but because it was evident that to enter that zone, situated as it is around the associated countries in Europe, would amount to a large extent to the transportation of troops and war materials from America to the European co-belligerents. Moreover, the Dutch ships, if armed, would run the risk of armed conflict with German warships. Holland, as a neutral country, could not, therefore, consent to the use of its ships in the danger zone unless the associated Governments could guarantee that the ships would not be armed and would not transport troops or war materials.

"In the light of the foregoing, the reasoning of the Presidential statement, in accordance with which the seizure was held to be necessary because Holland would be unable to observe the contract, cannot be sustained. It is contrary to the true facts. The only true representation is this:

"The powers in question, owing to the loss of ships, felt constrained to replace the tonnage by obtaining the disposal of a very large number of ships which belonged not to them but to the Netherlands. They became aware that the Netherlands Government could not permit the ships to sail in the interest of the associated Governments except on the conditions imposed by neutrality, but which were in the judgments of the Governments not sufficiently in accordance with their interests. Therefore they decided to seize the Dutch merchant fleet in so far as it lay within their power.

"The Netherlands Government deems it its duty, especially in serious times such as the present, to speak with complete candor. It voices the sentiments of the entire Dutch nation, which sees in the seizure an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

"According to the Presidential statement, this procedure offers Holland ample opportunity to obtain bread grain. This is so only apparently; for would it not be an irresponsible act, after the experiences of Dutch ships in American and British ports, to permit other ships to sail to these ports without adequate guarantees that these experiences shall not occur?

"The American Government has always appealed to right and justice, has always come forward as the champion of small nations. That it now cooperates in an act diametrically opposed to those principles is a proceeding which can find no counterweight in the manifestations of friendship or assurances of lenient application of the wrong committed."

Stand Surprises Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the view of the American Government, requisitioning of the Dutch ships in American ports was done in full accord with recognized principles of international law, and most generous guarantees were given for the protection of Holland's commerce and the rights of the shipowners. It would have been within the rights of the United States to take the vessels permanently, paying for them a just price, but recognizing that Holland would be handicaped after the war by such action, it was announced that only the use of the ships would be required. After the war they will be returned to the Dutch flag in as good condition as when taken, and if sunk will be replaced.

Caught between the ruthless submarine warfare of Germany and the need of the Allies for self-preservation against the illegal practices of that nation, Holland is conceded to have had a most difficult time in satisfying the demands of Germany while obtaining food for her own people. The Allies promised to allow from their scant store sufficient grain and other commodities in return for shipping.

Holland was willing, but Germany refused to allow the agreement to go through, threatening to torpedo ships leaving Dutch harbors in return for food ships sent from America. In the circumstances, and after waiting two months, the United States and the Allies took over the Dutch vessels that were idle in their ports in order to restore them to their normal activity. Protest naturally was expected from Holland, but officials frankly were surprised tonight at the tone of the official communication, and were at a loss to explain it. Until this Government has been acquainted, however, with Holland's attitude there will be no formal comment.

It has been rumored that Holland might ask arbitration of the shipping question, under the treaty negotiated with ex-Secretary Bryan, which provides for investigation for one year of all disputes before resort to forcible settlement.

Asks Gifts for Belgians.

Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, President of the Executive Committee in America of "Gifts for Belgian Soldiers," for which the Guaranty Trust Company is the depositary of funds, has sent out an appeal for aid in which he says: "All the allied countries have more than they can do, and only the assistance of our friends in America has enabled our men to keep on fighting. Their gratitude knows no bounds." Contributions will received by "Gifts for Belgian Soldiers" at 30 Broad Street, New York City.

PROMISE TO PROVE A DEAL BY LENROOT

Democrats Say They Will Show Republican Candidate Sought La Follette's Support.

EXPECT AID OF STALWARTS

Loyalty Issue to be Emphasized by Davies in Closing Hours of Wisconsin Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—In the hours that remain for campaigning before the voters of Wisconsin go to the polls to deliver their verdict in the Davies-Lenroot-Berger Senatorial contest Democratic supporters of Joseph E. Davies, President Wilson's choice, will make a final appeal for popular indorsement of their candidate on the ground that a Lenroot victory almost inevitably would involve the return of Senator La Follette to his old position of leadership in the Republican organization of the Badger State.

Democratic campaign orators are preparing to tell the voters at scores of meetings tomorrow that a victory for La Follette would give as much aid and comfort to the Kaiser as would a victory for Victor L. Berger, the Socialist candidate, who has made his appeal to the disloyal element openly on an anti-war and anti-Wilson platform. A victory for Berger, barring weather conditions which would keep the voters in rural sections of the State at home Tuesday, is now regarded as out of the question by both the Republican and Democratic managers.

By this eleventh-hour attack the Democratic campaign managers hope to sway in favor of their candidate Republican voters of the "Stalwart" faction, which has been as strongly at war with La Folletism since the Wisconsin statesman revealed his views on the war as they have with Bergerism. Lenroot made his appeal exclusively to this element in the Republican primaries. He won his slender majority—a little more than 2,000—over James M. Thompson of Lacrosse, the La Follette candidate, as a result of the political hostility of the "Stalwarts" toward La Follette and their abhorrence of what he stands for in relation to the war.

Promise Proof of a Deal.

The Democratic managers insist that a Lenroot majority in itself would be proof that his victory had been achieved with the aid of the La Follette following. In the primaries La Follette's candidate ran Lenroot a neck-and-neck race, and might have won but for the fact that under the peculiar provisions of the Wisconsin primary law it was possible for Republicans to vote for Socialist candidates. Here it is thoroughly understood that a large proportion of the pro-German element in the La Follette faction supported Berger in the primaries.

As a purely mathematical proposition Lenroot cannot hope to win, except with the aid of La Follette. No Democratic or Socialist votes are likely to come his way. The Democratic leaders declare that they will be in a position to produce proof of an understanding between the La Follette leaders and the Lenroot campaign managers, and that they will produce it before the polls open.

They insist that the editorial which appeared recently in The Capitol Times, La Follette's Madison mouthpiece, summoning the La Follette "halfbreeds" to the support of Lenroot, was the result of this understanding, as was the subsequent visit to the Lenroot headquarters in Republican House of followers of La Follette and the defense made by Lenroot on the stump of Thompson, his rival for the nomination, whom he denounced during the primary fight as unworthy of loyalist support.

"A victory for Lenroot," said O. A. Labudde, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, "would be a double victory for La Folletteism in Wisconsin, now that it is clear that the Republican candidate—or his managers—has gone to the La Follette crowd to solicit support. The vote rolled up for the La Follette candidate in the Republican primaries was regarded by the Senator himself, as his subsequent utterances have shown, as a vindication. Certainly, it was proof that, while his views on the war may be held in abhorrence by loyal members of his own party elsewhere, the Republicans did not succeed in the primaries in purging themselves of the charge of a fifty-fifty Americanism. They have it in their power to do so in the election Tuesday."

Predict "Stalwart" Defection.

That the managers of Mr. Davies's campaign base their predictions of a Davies victory in part on their firm conviction that the deal between the Lenroot supporters and the La Follette Republicans will result in a large defection of "Stalwarts" from the Lenroot banner was admitted today.

The return of La Follette to his old position of power would make it possible for him to visit with condign punishment those who have taken advantage of his present plight to rise against him within the Republican State organization. No one familiar with his political antecedents doubts for a minute that he would take full advantage of such an opportunity, should Tuesday's election bring it. This, it is believed, will have as much effect in determining the course of "Stalwarts" active in the political game as will the patriotic side of the appeal on the rank and file.

Under the provisions of the Wisconsin primary law enrollment is not a necessary qualification for voting, as it is in New York and most other States. Under the circumstances a partisan need not be bound by party lines in voting for the nomination of candidates. Ballots of all parties are handed to each voter as he enters the polling places. He votes one and returns the others to the primary inspectors.

Under the circumstances the vote cast in the primary is more of an indication of the strength of a candidate in the coming election than it would be otherwise. In the recent primaries the returns showed a material gain in the Democratic vote over the latest Senatorial primary in Wisconsin, the Kearney-Husting primary in 1914, in the Republican strongholds in rural sections of the State. In some instances the increase ran as high as 200 per cent.

In the so-called German counties, which are mostly in the vicinity of Milwaukee, along the shore of Lake Michigan, and which in the past have shown a pronounced Democratic trend, there was a falling off of the Democratic primary vote of 1914. Democrats took advantage of this showing in the primaries to make a strong fight in the Republican counties.

Reports coming into the Davies headquarters as the campaign is closing indicate that their fight has told heavily in many localities where a Democratic candidate in other years has been practically out of the running. The Democratic leaders believe that this showing in the primaries was due to an inclination of the loyalist element in the Republican ranks to concentrate on Davies and that loyalists, ignoring party lines, will stick to him in the election as the best possible proof that the State is behind President Wilson in the present crisis.

Showing in German Counties.

Thus, forty-six out of the seventy-one counties in the State showed gains in the Democratic primary vote. But in thirteen counties, where the German element is predominant in the population and where the Socialists have developed strength in the industrial centres, the falling off, as shown by this table, was notable.

County.	Hustings-Kearny, 1914.	Davies-McCarthy, 1918.
Calumet	431	244
Dodge	4,856	1,862
Fon du Lac	2,811	1,541
Jefferson	2,659	1,449
La Crosse	1,666	910
Langlade	1,078	489
Lincoln	751	316
Manitowoc	2,578	1,167
Marathon	2,150	888
Ozaukee	1,454	551
Sheboygan	1,875	836
Washington	1,473	637
Waukesha	1,258	695

In Milwaukee County, which has had a Socialist majority and where there is a large German population, the Democratic candidate did surprisingly well in the primaries. In 1914 the combined Kearny-Husting primary vote was 12,421. In the recent Senatorial primary the Davies-McCarthy vote was 23,088, larger than the Socialist vote for Berger, who ran unopposed, by approximately 2,000. Of the vote in the Democratic primaries, Davies got 19,336, while in the Republican primaries La Follette's man, Thompson, received 12,964, to 7,755 for Lenroot, the winning candidate.

The Democrats look to Milwaukee for a surprise. They assert that Davies will have a plurality of 23,000 over Lenroot in the city and county.

The Republicans say their inside figures show a plurality of not less than 44,000 for Lenroot in the State. The prevailing betting odds are 2 to 1 on the Republican candidate.

53 YEARS IN POST OFFICE.

Assistant Supt. Frank M. Ball Was Appointed April 1, 1865.

When Assistant Superintendent of Mails Frank M. Ball reaches his offices in the Hudson Terminal Building, from his home at 1,089 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, today he will have completed fifty-three years of continuous service in the New York Post Office, and he will be compelled to find time amid his usual work to receive congratulations on his record of public service. Ball, who was born in 1846, and is one of the few survivors of Reno Post 44, Grand Army of the Republic, had returned from the civil war on April 1, 1865, when Postmaster James Kelly appointed him a postal clerk. At that time the city's general Post Office was at Nassau and Liberty Streets, in what was known as the "old Dutch Church" building. There were only six branch stations, all below Thirty-fourth Street.

"During the time the office was there it was the daily custom of the merchants to send their letters to the Post Office every evening, no later than 6 P. M., for we closed at that hour and opened at 5 A. M.," said Superintendent Ball yesterday. "The Post Office made no collections of mail matter in those days."

WOOL—Just Wool!

¶ Those three words tell a complete story. They mean just this: Saks clothing for men always has been all wool, and will be as long as there are sheep enough to make all-wool clothes possible. We'll stand for a mixture of cotton and wool when it grows that way on a sheep's back. Until then cotton-mixed fabrics will not be accorded a place at Saks.

Look over our Spring selections in suits and topcoats—America has produced none finer.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

—Merchant tailored to the letter
Human Hands Have Produced *None* Better.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Betsy Ross Yarns

MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR PATRIOTIC WOMEN to knit for ARMY & NAVY MEN because they are sold at Wholesale Prices.
65c per 4-oz. hank.
366 Fifth Ave., bet. 34th & 35th Sts. (Take Elevator to 4th floor)
354 Fourth Ave., Cor. 26th St., N. Y. Tel. 5525 Madison Square
For mail orders send money order Dept. T.

The Rental System

FOR GAS RANGES HAS BEEN THE MEANS OF SAVING MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR MANHATTAN AND BRONX LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. IN OTHER CITIES LANDLORDS OR TENANTS BUY THE RANGES AND PAY FOR REPAIRS, ETC.

Increased taxes, together with other greatly increased costs for the proper maintenance of buildings, have resulted in a heavy advance in rentals. Landlords would have had to make a larger increase had they been compelled to invest capital in Gas Ranges, pay for their installation and the necessary repairs, or replace Ranges made unfit for use through careless and improper treatment.

Those Are the Burdens We Carry

under our "rental system," under which we lost $200,000 in 1916, and large amounts in other years. ¶We rent Ranges of the highest standard for $3, $5, $7, and $8 a year. In other words, we rent you a small range for less than 1 cent a day and a large range for a trifle more than 2 cents a day. Due to the increase in the cost of materials and labor, the manufacturers since 1916 have increased the prices of those Ranges to us 128, 100, 116 and 95 per cent., even though our purchases are in large quantities. In addition to the higher costs for repairing, etc., which we now have to meet, we furnish a "service" pronounced by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT to be the best in the country.

1823

1918

"The Right Way is The Gas Way"

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, PRESIDENT.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Our tailored coats, suits, dresses and skirts ready for immediate service, designed for girls from 4 to 16 years, suggest in every detail, the product of a custom tailor.

The exclusive and distinctive models come direct to us from the best tailors in London who specialize in the making of severely simple, smartly tailored garments with the straight lines so essential to the girlish figure.

Imported fabrics give the final note of authority to these De Pinna productions.

Girls Coats in full length and reefer models in imported woolens and worsteds for girls of 4 to 16 years

Girls' First Suits—Imported tweeds anh heather knit.

Girls' Skirts, in Scotch Wool Plaid or English Navy Serge, for girls of 10 to 16 years.

Tailored Hats for girls are especially designed by De Pinna to be worn with our own models in coats, suits and dresses

"Ann'ped" Shoes

5th Avenue and 50th Street

14 HOSPITALS CHOSEN FOR WAR'S DISABLED

Gen. Gorgas Announces Further Plans for Reconstruction of Men Returning.

WORK MUST BE THOROUGH

Mental and Manual Activity to be Required to Fit Patients for Civil Pursuits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Surgeon General Gorgas announced tonight the approval by the Chief of Staff of additional recommendations for the reconstruction of disabled American soldiers when brought back from France. General Gorgas said that these fourteen hospitals would be used in beginning the work of reconstruction mapped out by the army:

General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.
General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.
General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N. Y.
General Hospital No. 6, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
General Hospital No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.
General Hospital No. 13, Dansville, N. Y.
General Hospital No 14, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.
Base Hospital, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kan.
Base Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

From time to time other hospitals for reconstruction work will be added to this list.

For Special Treatment.

Individual hospitals from this group and from those subsequently added will be equipped and staffed, either throughout or in one or more wards, for special work in cardio-vascular diseases, tuberculosis, neurological and other head surgery cases, orthopedics, amputations, insane cases, war neurosis, (and other neurological cases,) blind, deaf and speech defect cases, general medicine, general surgery, and other specialties to be added.

To which hospitals in the foregoing list cases in each of these specialties will be assigned has not been determined except that insane cases will be cared for at General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N. Y.; blind and deaf at General Hospital No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore; epileptics and neurotics at General Hospital No. 13, Dansville, N. Y., and special provisions will be made for amputation work at Walter Reed and Letterman Hospitals.

In addition to the provisions of staff and equipment for the treatment of physical disabilities, there will be provisions at each hospital, in accord with the best-known practice, for functional restoration and mental rehabilitation.

The following is the statement of policy recommended by the Surgeon General:

"That hereafter no member of the military service disabled in line of duty, even though not expected to return to duty, will be discharged from service until he has attained complete recovery, or as complete recovery as it is to be expected that he will attain when the nature of his disability is considered. The inauguration of this continued treatment will result, during the period of the war, in the saving to the service of a large number of efficient officers and soldiers who without it would never become able to perform duty.

Aims in Reconstruction.

"Physical reconstruction may be defined as the completest form of medical and surgical treatment carried to the point where maximum functional restoration, mental and physical, has been secured. To secure this result, the use of work, mental and manual, will be required during the convalescent period. This therapeutic measure, in addition to aiding greatly in shortening the convalescent period, retains or arouses mental activities, preventing 'hospitalization,' and enables the patient to be returned to service or civil life with the full realization that he can work in his handicapped state, and with habits of industry much encouraged, if not firmly formed."

At each hospital where reconstruction work is carried on there will be a special "educational" officer, whose functions are thus indicated in the approved recommendations:

"The duties of this officer are to arrange for and supervise, under the direction of the commanding officer of the hospital, the therapeutic work, such as curative workshops, classes, &c., to act as technical adviser to the commanding officer on this subject; to recommend the development of necessary means to keep patients employed so far as it is possible to do so; to make the necessary records of work done in his department; and to have immediate charge of any special training of vocational nature which can be given with the means at hand.

"These officers are to be obtained from the ranks of teachers, vocational instructors and others especially qualified, and will be selected for their training, experience and peculiar fitness for the work. Where it is possible to get a man who is himself handicapped by some physical disability, and who has made a success in life, it is expected to do so."

Patients to Be Employed.

As a result of a survey made by the Surgeon General's office of men already undergoing reconstruction treatment in this country, it is expected that enlisted men who have completed their treatment and retraining, but are unfitted for further field service, will be found worthy of commissions and well-fitted for the work of supervision. No increase in the number of enlisted men in the Medical Department is anticipated for this work, the expectation being that patients, or former patients, will be used.

"Reconstruction aids," consisting of women trained in special features of reconstruction work, and enlisted men are being provided. There are two classes of these: The first are teachers of simple occupations to men who must remain in bed or in wheel chairs for long periods, but who are not acutely ill and whose minds are active; the others are especially trained in massage work. In this connection the approved recommendations say:

"By the employment of educational officers and reconstruction aids it is expected to develop to the highest point the therapeutic work, and it is expected not only to hasten the recovery of the patients, but that an environment will be created in military hospitals which, while in no way relaxing the necessary discipline, will greatly promote contentment and make the atmosphere of these hospitals such that the time spent in convalescence will pass most pleasantly because the minds and hands of the patients are properly occupied in profitable pursuits."

MORE PHYSICIANS NEEDED.

New Appeal for Enrollment in Medical Reserve Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Dr. Franklin Martin, as Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, announced tonight that it was co-operating with the Surgeon General's office in sending out a new appeal to the medical profession for the enrollment of physicians as members of the Medical Reserve Corps. He said there were 144,869 physicians in the country, and that the Surgeon General's report for March 22 gave a total of 18,138 officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, of whom 14,911 were on active duty.

"Weekly reports," said Dr. Martin, "indicate that the officers are being called to active duty in greater numbers than they are being admitted to the Reserve Corps.

"When the declaration of war demonstrated that there would be great need for physicians, the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense began to secure data regarding physicians throughout the country. In all, 22,300 doctors have been recommended by the Surgeon General to the Adjutant General's office for commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps—15 per cent. of the doctors in the country.

"In addition to the members of the Medical Reserve Corps who are called to active duty, others for various reasons—illness, accident, or other unforeseen contingency—are obliged to leave the service. So the margin is constantly being drawn upon, and the need of new members is indicated, as the Surgeon General and the Council of National Defense are desirous of having a safe margin maintained at all times.

"Physicians who enroll are advised and urged not to relinquish their practice until informed by the Surgeon General's office that they are soon to be called to active service. It has been the policy of the Surgeon General's office to allow fifteen days, in order that a physician may adjust his affairs, between the time that he receives his orders and the date on which he will be expected to report.

"The value of having the medical talent of the country mobilized into a carefully selected, thoroughly trained body of medical officers is becoming more generally recognized. The need is not only for the combatant forces, but also for the other branches, including sanitation, hospital, and camp service.

"It is believed that the patriotic physicians in the States which so far are below the 15 per cent. average will see to it that their State takes a higher place in the list when once the need is clearly brought home to them."

EXTENDS HOSPITAL PLAN.

Red Cross to Care for American Troops on British Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Following the announcement that the War Council of the American Red Cross had appropriated £250,000 for the continuance of its work in British hospitals and for British relief work, initial steps have been taken for the construction of rest camps and hospitals for American troops passing through British territory. In accordance with a request from William Endicott of the commission for Great Britain, $47,725 has been appropriated by the Red Cross War Council for the erection of the new rest camps and hospitals, which will be similar to those erected on the lines of communication in France.

The War Council also has provided for the expansion of the Liverpool Hospital of the American Red Cross.

TOWN HONORS MISS MARTIN.

Rockville Centre Holds Memorial for Worker Killed in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 31.—Nearly all the village turned out today to do honor to the memory of Miss Winona Caroline Martin, the Y. M. C. A. canteen worker who was killed in a German air raid on Paris on March 11. Miss Martin formerly was in charge of the Public Library here, and men, women, and children of all classes evinced their sorrow over her tragic death and their anger at the useless Hun slaughter of women and children, the latter having been the theme of Dr. James Sullivan, State Historian, who made the principal address at the memorial held in the Rockville Centre Club this afternoon.

Among those on the platform during the services were Edwin W. Wallace, Village President; Mrs. Earl Gray Bennett, President of the Library Auxiliary, and the members of the Memorial Committee. The Rev. Dr. Peter Quealey and the Rev. Dr. Richard Hegart spoke in praise of the woman's sacrifice, and Sarah Baylis Brown read one of Miss Martin's poems, called "Oh, Rose of Yesterday."

The bronze tablet with a relief portrait of Miss Martin and an inscription commemorative of her wartime service and sacrifice soon will be ready for installation in the Public Library.

PLEA FOR AMERICANIZATION.

Miss Dreier Cites Illiteracy in the Army and Among Woman Voters.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which has caused bills to be introduced in the Legislature to provide for training teachers to teach English and civics to adult illiterates, offered two reasons yesterday in support of the measure.

"At Yaphank alone there are 1,600 men in the military camp who do not speak or understand English," said Miss Dreier. "As Secretary Lane pointed out the other day, these men cannot read the manual of arms—cannot even understand orders. At the various camps some effort is being made to teach these men. But in later drafts they should be taught before going to camp."

Miss Dreier says there are 225,000 women in the State who are illiterate in any language, yet they have been enfranchized through the naturalization of their husbands and may vote next Fall.

TO MAKE CRIPPLES SELF-SUPPORTING

Red Cross Institute Aims to Teach Disabled Men Some Useful Trade.

PROBLEM GROWS WITH WAR

Director Says Public Must Change Attitude from One of Charity to Practical Helpfulness.

In a discussion of the organization, work, and method of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, just completed by its director, Dr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, stress is laid upon the necessity of reform in the public attitude toward the cripple if "reconstruction" work for the maimed, both of military and industrial armies, is to be carried on successfully in this country. At the same time Dr. McMurtrie reports encouraging success of the young institution, thus far, and prophesies that the work it is doing will prove of immense value when the military authorities find themselves confronted with the problem of rehabilitation on a large scale.

The director believes that the foundations for adequate scientific solution of a problem long handled in a slipshod manner in this country are being laid, and that sufficient education of the public will result in the development of ample opportunities for the reabsorption into commercial and industrial life of men who in former years were considered helpless objects of charity.

"In the rehabilitation of disabled men an absolute essential is co-operation on the part of the public. The community must have intelligence regarding the methods and sympathy with the aims," he says.

"Up to the present time the attitude of the public toward the cripple has been singularly pernicious, and of decided hindrance rather than help in his efforts to make good. The people have been ready—all to ready—with sympathy proceeding from the heart but not from the head. There have been alms in plenty for the cripple on the street and public asylums open to shelter him. But there has been no assistance of a constructive nature. The hospitals in which he was treated turned him out before he was in shape to face life again; there have been no schools in which he could be trained for a trade possible to his capacities.

"Employers have considered the cripple helpless and have denied him opportunity of trial at any job worth while. A position as watchman or doorkeeper was about the best he could expect.

To Change Public Attitude.

"It is evident that, if reconstruction work with crippled men is to be successful, this attitude must radically be altered. The employer must be brought to think: 'Too bad, but we must not think of any charity job. We must look around to pick out for you a job at which you can be as useful as before the amputation.' The reaction of the individual must come to be: 'That was hard luck, but you will get along all right. Think of all the cripples, more seriously disabled, who have made real successes and are now happy and self-supporting.'

"The public demand on the cripple must be that he fight for his independence, rather than subside into an object of pity. One duty of a pioneer institution thus becomes clear. The pernicious attitude can be metamorphosed only by an extensive, persistent, and patient campaign of public education. The institute has accepted its share of responsibility in this field and has inaugurated educational effort directed through a variety of channels."

After detailing various methods already in use for bringing the work before the public, Dr. McMurtrie tells of the amplification of efforts to that end through the organization of a speakers' bureau. On this subject he says:

"With interest in reconstruction work growing apace, the demand for speakers to discuss the subject before conventions and meetings of one type or another has been frequent. In order to take the initiative in arranging for discussion of re-education for crippled and disabled men before a larger number of audiences, there is being organized, in co-operation with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, a speakers' bureau. Volunteers are being recruited."

Much hope of augmenting its usefulness is based by the institution upon the results of a "survey of industrial processes" whereby scientific study is being made of the best opportunities for the utilization of cripples.

"Some important responsibilities in this work have been assumed by the committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which is working with the Red Cross Institute. This assistance will materially increase the extent and value of the work," Dr. McMurtrie writes.

"There are many discouraging features in the work of finding employment for cripples. The employers are prejudiced and there is often but poor material to offer them. Eventually, however, it is hoped that the department will be prepared to deal with every type of cripple and give him really scientific aid toward securing the best kind of job."

Four Trades Found Suitable.

The institute was established in 1917, and is a national activity of the American Red Cross, with headquarters at 311 Fourth Avenue, this city. It is responsible to the War Council through Jesse H. Jones, Director General of Military Relief. Supervision of operation is under a committee composed of Lieut. Col. C. H. Connor, Chairman; Jeremiah Milbank, Vice Chairman; Major Sidney Burnap, Dr. Richard M. Pearce, and Dr. McMurtrie.

One of the principal parts of the institution is the educational department wherein an occupation is selected under these considerations: Its suitability for handicapped persons, the length of time required for training, the standard of wages in the industry, the prospects of employment, and the attitude of the trade toward apprentices. Four trades already have been decided upon and equipment installed for teaching them. They are the manufacture of artificial limbs, oxy-acetylene welding, mechanical drafting, and printing. The manufacture of artificial limbs has been found especially suitable, while there is a great shortage of skilled workers in this trade. At the same time men themselves maimed are found to display sympathetic interest in and understanding of the problems to be solved.

There is a Field Work Department, which gets in touch with cripples and interests them in the opportunities for assistance offered them. There has been held a series of "parties" for cripples, and at these affairs men who are themselves badly handicapped have made new successes of their lives. The institute maintains an employment department, which is doing painstaking, effective work in searching out openings for cripples and broadening the field of receptivity.

LAUDS SPIRIT OF TROOPS.

Gypsy Smith Stirs Audience by Recital of War Experiences.

Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, stirred a large audience at the Century Theatre yesterday by a recital of his experiences as a Y. M. C. A. worker with the fighting forces in France. Gypsy Smith came to America for the first time twenty-nine years ago. When he appeared on the platform yesterday in the uniform of a Y. M. C. A. worker he received an ovation. The evangelist caused much enthusiasm by waving a string of flags of allied nations with the Stars and Stripes in the centre. Speaking of the general developments in the world war, he said:

"Russia has been betrayed. She has been sold even as your Master and mine was sold with the kiss of Judas. And when peace comes, as it will, a peace brought about by the Allies, it will not be concluded until every inch of Russia that has been trodden under foot by the beast of Berlin is returned to its own people."

Describing the spirit of the men at the front, Gypsy Smith said:

"I speak too of your American boys, for they are with us. There were 30,000 of them fighting under the British flag before you entered the war as a nation. They were just a bit ahead of you. But I believe that you entered this war in the right way and at the right time. Your wonderful President, the sanest man that God has given to this generation, came, and he brought all of you with him. And you came with him to stay until the day dawns and the darkness flees away. It will dawn. Don't be despondent; we're not."

Gypsy Smith praised the religious spirit of the soldiers at the front. "They are face to face with the sternest facts of life and death," he said. "They have been suffering more than you at home will ever know, suffering cheerfully, but earnestly, and when they come back they expect to find you different from what you were before the war, because they are different. You must not disappoint them. You must not destroy their faith in you and in your churches and in your ideals. If they come back and find you frivolous and superficial and selfish and mean they will despise you and have nothing but contempt for you, and they will turn their backs on you and your churches and your preachers forever."

SUN SENDS 75,000 TO CONEY

War Tax Uses Up Cent Supply—Too Chilly for Bathers.

Although the official opening of Coney Island will not be celebrated until May, about 75,000 persons visited the resort yesterday. Most of the scenic railways and merry-go-rounds were open, as was Steeplechase Park.

On all the rides the managers collected a cent on each fare, as the war tax, and a scarcity of cents was reported. The "hot dog" now sells for ten cents, with none on meatless days, but the bath-house keepers are jubilant because the daylight saving adds another hour of sunshine to the bathers' evening and makes his visit to Coney likely to be more frequent.

Few of the 75,000 visitors ventured into the cold surf yesterday. Although the sun was shining brightly, a cold wind blew up in the afternoon and drove even the "snowbirds" from the water.

While the visitors had little difficulty reaching the island, they had trouble leaving. At the West End and Culver terminals lines of 500 persons long waited to buy tickets from single agents, and there were no station masters to direct the throngs to platforms. Policemen were called to handle the Sunday crowds, and they had difficulty keeping order near the stations.

One Dead, Five Hurt in Auto Crash.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 31.—George Hall of 1 Willow Street, Jamaica, L. I., was thrown from an automobile and killed here yesterday morning when the automobile turned over while rounding a corner at Franklin Street and Fulton Avenue. Three other passengers, Frank Parsons of 78 Gilbert Street, Jamaica; Harry Young of 1 Willow Street, and Private Claude Munderbach, 654th Aero Squadron, stationed at Mineola, whose home is in Oneida, N. Y., and the driver, Charles Hough of 80 Gilbert Street, were also thrown from the automobile and seriously injured. It was said at the Nassau Hospital, where they were taken, that Mr. Young, who is suffering from a fractured skull, probably will not recover.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.
"Power and originality." - - - - - *Cork Examiner (Irish)*
"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading."
World Wide Bureau, England.
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." *Academy, London.*
"Genuine aspiration and power." - *Occult Review, England.*
"Transports us to another hemisphere."
Montrose Standard, England.

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New Daylight Closing Law in effect—Did you move your clock ahead?

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32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Come Early—indications are that crowds will be enormous—offerings are so vital.

Sale of the Greenhut Stocks

Begins Today (New Time At 9 a. m.)

Savings of 10 to 50 per cent.

It is an opportunity for EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN NEW YORK AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY to secure needed apparel for present and future wear and to supply every need in the home at WONDERFUL SAVINGS IN PRICE.

The Whole Store Will Fairly Bristle With Bargains

Floor after floor of dependable merchandise—Clothing for every member of the family, Millinery, Shoes, Gloves, Personal Accessories, Sporting Goods, Jewelry, &c., &c., as well as Everything for the Home.

UPSTAIRS Better Grades of Greenhut Merchandise at Savings

DOWNSTAIRS Wonderful Bargains in Lower Priced Greenhut Goods

"First Crack Out of the Box"

The Greenhut Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing

One of the biggest of the Greenhut stocks, and undoubtedly one of the most important, was found in their department of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

This goes on sale today, and will afford the maximum of value giving to the hosts of purchasers who are bound to flock to GIMBELS to seize this remarkable opportunity.

These Offerings in the Upstairs Men's Store Beginning Today

Men's Greenhut Suits at $18.50

Suits that have all the dash, the fabric, the finish, and the fit of those usually priced considerably higher.

Unexceptionably tailored are these garments in every respect. A wide choice may be had of PLAIN GREYS, BROWN FANCY MIXTURES, FANCY WORSTEDS AND STRIPED EFFECTS IN NUMEROUS PATTERNS.

He whose tastes incline to the model conservative may be perfectly gratified. No less well catered to is the man whose sartorial ideas incline to lighter moods.

Men's Suits at $15.75. Plain Oxford greys; a big collection of odd patterns.
Men's Suits at $23.50. Plain blues, plain Oxford greys, fancy mixtures, striped and checked effects.
Men's Separate Trousers at $4.75, $5.85 and $7.50. A wide choice for business and dress wear.
Men's Oxford Grey Overcoats at $15.75. Spring weights; full lined; all sizes.
Overcoats for Men at $18.50, $22.50 and $27.50. Spring and heavier weights; some with velvet collars; others with self collars; some full silk lined, others quarter silk lined; still others serge lined.
Men's Raincoats at $8.75, $11.75 and $15. Excellent rain-shedding garments that will give perfect service.
Men's Full Dress Tuxedo and Street Vests at $1.35. These are "odd" vests in amazing variety and in all sizes.

GIMBEL-GREENHUT SALE—Fourth Floor

These Greenhut Offerings in the Upstairs Boys' Store Beginning Today

Clothing that youngsters of all ages will be proud to wear. Parents, attention here, please.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $13.75. Made of a splendid quality of woven fabrics, with one or two pairs of knickers. Dark shades of grey and brown. Also included are. These have one or two pairs of knickers.
Boys' Norfolk Suits at $11.75. These have one or two pairs of knickers.
Boys' Norfolk Suits at $8.75. Two pairs of knickers. Some of Serges with one pair of knickers.
Boys' Norfolk Suits at $7.50. Many with one pair of knickers.
Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, $6.50. Splendid quality, with one pair of knickers.
Boys' Junior Norfolk Suits at $6.75. Some with straight knee pants; others in knickerbocker style. Sizes up to 10 years.
Boys' Raincoats at $2.35. Black rubber with white back. Very serviceable coats.
Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65, $1.85, $2.35 and $2.85. A wonderful array in many kinds of fabrics in the season's best models and in all colors. Middy and Junior Coat styles.
Boys' Blue Serge Middy Suits at $6.50. Mostly in knee pant style; three rows of braid on collar, service stripe and emblem.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's and Boys' Greenhut Clothing in the Subway

That Will Be Placed on Sale Today Downstairs in the Bargain Subway

Men's Clothing

Men's and Young Men's Suits at $8.75. Fancy mixtures and Tweeds in a variety of greys and brown, stripe and check effect.
Men's and Young Men's Suits at $10.50. Well tailored garments in a variety of fabrics and colors. All new and up to the minute in style and fit.
Men's and Young Men's Suits at $12.75. Garments for business and dress wear. Every taste may be gratified here.
Men's and Young Men's Suits at $14.75. The newest youthful as well as conservative models in light and dark colors. Tailored and finished with "snap" and style.
Men's Spring Weight Top Coats at $13.50. Oxford grey Chesterfield models; full lined.
Men's Raincoats at $4.95 and $6.35.
Men's Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits at $17.50.
Men's Trousers for business or dress wear, $3.50, $3.95 and $4.65.
Men's Odd Vests at $1.35.

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Suits at $4.85, $5.50 and $6.75. These have one or two pairs of knickers. Semi-Norfolk, Trench and Military models in Fancy Mixtures.
Boys' Junior Norfolk Suits at $2.85 and $4.35. Fancy Mixtures.
Boys' Wash Suits at $1 and $1.45. New combination effects and plain colors.
Boys' Wash Knee Pants, 25c.
Boys' Khaki Pants, 75c.
Boys' Tweed Pants, 75c and $1.65.
Boys' Overalls, Tan and Blue Denim, 95c. Extra heavy Tan and Blue Denim, $1.15.
Overalls and Jumpers, khaki, blue and striped, $1.45.
Men's Tan Laboratory Coats at $2.75.
Waiters' and Cooks' White Coats, $1.95.

Gimbel-Greenhut Sale, Subway, Balcony

REMEMBER

The advantage of employing this organization on your building proposition is to be counted, not only in the efficiency, speed, and economy such a selection ensures, but also in the dangers it averts.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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Automobile Truck Is Open
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Tuesday or Wednesday This Week
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There is not a business of any kind that cannot be aided in the solution of its traffic problems by the installation of some model of a Selden Truck.

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"A MAD, a blind, demoniac rage seemed to have laid hold on the Germans, and they went through the streets, killing, slaying, burning and looting, torturing and massacring, and for three terrible days the vast and awful tragedy was enacted with such scenes as appall the imagination."

Brand Whitlock in the April
Everybody's MAGAZINE

Vaughan's Seeds
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For 30 years New York's Popular Seed House. Catalogue FREE.

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41 and 43 Barclay St. Both Corners.

SEABURY ATTACKS THE HEARST BOOM

Ex-Judge Issues a Statement Warning Democrats of "a Serious Peril."

TELLS OF TAMMANY DEAL

Conference Called at Syracuse of Up-State Democratic Leaders Opposed to the Hearst Movement.

Democrats in the city and State who are opposed to the nomination for Governor this Fall of William R. Hearst are laying plans to make a bitter fight against him should he enter the primaries. Hearst propaganda is being quietly circulated throughout the State with a view of having him chosen as the Democratic standard bearer, and the anti-Hearstites have become alarmed at the spread of the sentiment in his favor. The latest Democrat of prominence to attack the growth of the Hearst boom is Samuel Seabury, ex-Judge of the Court of Apepals, and the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago.

Mr. Seabury issued a statement yesterday warning up-State Democrats to head off the Hearst boomers. He said that Tammany Hall had secretly aligned itself with Hearst with a view of getting control of the State, and that those opposed to Hearst must arouse themselves speedily if Hearst was to be defeated. Up-State Democrats, he pointed out, have it in their power to head off the Hearst nomination, as they cast more votes than the Democrats in New York City. If Hearst should decide to run in the primaries, Mr. Seabury predicted that a bitter fight would be made against him.

Hearst Plans Kept Secret.

Mr. Hearst has given no indication up to the present as to what he intends to do. Political leaders who are watching the situation say he is playing identically the same kind of politics he played last Fall, when he kept all the politicians guessing for weeks as to whether or not he would enter the Mayoralty race. It was only at the last minute that he refused to make the fight and retired in favor of Judge Hylan's candidacy. Those who are familiar with the Hearst system of playing politics predict that he will keep his plans secret this year as long as possible, so as to give his enemies little opportunity for attacking him. That Mr. Hearst's friends are quietly but effectively building up a machine in his interests throughout the State is well known to the political leaders of all parties.

The announcement a few days ago by William F. Conners of Buffalo that he would support Hearst if he should run was taken to mean that the Hearst agents are going to leave no stone unturned to further his candidacy. Just what Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is going to do, even Mr. Murphy's closest political advisers say they do not know, but those opposed to Hearst frankly say that there is every indication that Murphy and Hearst have already made a deal, and that Tammany will be found behind the Hearst candidacy at the proper time.

While Tammany's attitude is still unknown, politicians have not overlooked the fact that Hearst has an open advocate in Mayor Hylan. It is admitted that the Mayor's strength, politically, is not great, but it is believed that John H. McCooey, Democratic boss of Brooklyn, who discovered Hylan, will also swing his support to Hearst at the proper time. A Hylan-Murphy-McCooey combination favorable to Hearst in New York City, with strong Hearst combinations in up-State cities, will be sufficient to defeat any anti-Hearst candidate, the Hearst men believe, and it is along these lines that their campaign is being waged.

Seek Opposition Candidate.

The anti-Hearst Democrats are handicapped by the fact that they have no candidate on whom to unite at present. A conference of up-State leaders is to be held at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, on April 24, at which it is planned to map out a campaign to oppose Hearst and bring forth a candidate if possible. Several leaders believe that the up-State men will get behind Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Anti-Hearst leaders have been feeling out Roosevelt sentiment in various parts of the State, and it was said yesterday that his name was being well received. Roosevelt is also popular in Tammany Hall, and, as against Mr. Hearst, it is expected that he will get the support of a number of district leaders as well as many of the rank and file. The Republican leaders are convinced that Mr. Hearst will be nominated by the Democrats, and are making their plans accordingly. Governor Whitman, who is an avowed candidate for a third term, has said that he had no doubt but that Mr. Hearst would be his antagonist.

In making his attack upon Mr. Hearst ex-Judge Seabury believes that he will crystallize all the anti-Hearst sentiment and begin a campaign that will bring about the editor's defeat should he decide to enter the primaries.

In the course of his statement, which is addressed "to the Democrats of New York," Mr. Seabury said:

"A serious peril confronts the Democratic Party in this State. When the people are preparing to discard the present Republican administration, our success is endangered by the menace of Hearst's nomination for Governor.

"We find ourselves in a peculiar situation. A Republican Governor presumes to select his Democratic opponent. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. Governor Whitman is probably correct in believing that Hearst would be his most easily vanquished opponent and hence names him as the most probable.

"To many the very idea will seem incredible, but to say that Hearst is discredited is no conclusive answer. Though neither the Democratic Party nor the public want him, he is willing to spend money, always his chief political asset, through his own agents, to accomplish his purpose. His newspapers prove that he wants the nomination by prominently displaying resolutions, passed by organizations controlled by him and Mayor Hylan, urging him to be the candidate.

"The people of the State have not, as yet, completely mastered the direct primary as a means of expressing their will. Hence a powerful machine, plentiful publicity and an unlimited campaign fund may impose an obnoxious candidate on the party."

Continuing, Mr. Seabury says that there "are over 200,000 Democrats in the State who will not under any circumstances vote for Hearst." He reviews the political history of the last ten years and in conclusion says:

"The Hearst-Tammany combination cannot succeed. If this nomination is forced on the party, it will meet opposition in the primary. The true character of the conspiracy to put this State in the hands of the Hearst-Tammany combination will be made so clear that it will have no chance of success."

TAKE 500 TO UPTON.

Plan for Free Auto Transportation Carried Out Successfully.

About 500 relatives of soldiers at Camp Upton yesterday accepted the offer of free transportation to the camp offered by the American Automobile Association and the Long Island Automobile Club, and, although the eighty automobiles at the disposal of the clubs were used in the journey, hundreds who applied for tickets could not be taken.

Frank H. Newcomb, President of the Long Island Automobile Club, said last night that the free transportation to the camp was accepted so gratefully by relatives of soldiers who were unable to get leave from the camp, and the trip was such a success in every way, that he favored increasing the number of automobiles next Sunday.

Most of the automobiles started on their 150-mile trip about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at the camp in time for the relatives to have luncheon with the soldiers. The start back to the city was decided by vote of the occupants of the cars, and several of the machines did not return until midnight. No accidents were reported.

The officials of the clubs and associations will exert efforts this week to try to obtain more automobiles for next Sunday. Most of the cars accepted the offer of William K. Vanderbilt for free use of the Motor Parkway.

It was announced last night that all owners who wished to give the use of their cars for next Sunday should send their names and addresses and the size of their cars to the American Automobile Association Touring Department at 501 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., March 31.—Although 12,000 men were in New York on leave, the camp was thronged with an Easter crowd of visitors today, who made their own Easter parade along Upton's boulevard. Eight special trains brought them, and there were scores of motors.

In the morning nearly every man attended religious services. There were twenty-two Protestant services, with flowers and special music. Nine Easter masses were celebrated. The Rev. William T. Manning conducted a communion service this morning.

TO END GERMAN WOOL GRIP.

Alien Property Custodian Aims to Seize All Enemy-Owned Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, tonight announced plans for taking and operating six great German-owned woolen mills in New Jersey, which employ 25,000 hands and represent $70,000,000 capital—about 90 per cent. owned in Germany. The earnings will be invested in Liberty bonds.

The mills are the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garfield, the Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills, the Gera Mills, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, and the Forstmann & Huffman Company of Passaic.

In announcing the completion of the Government's plans Mr. Palmer tonight made this statement:

"Other enemy-owned mill properties in other parts of the country, now under examination, will be taken over by the Government from time to time, and the cumulative effect of these Government measures will, it is believed, separate forever the woolen business in this country from the domination, if not complete ownership, of the Woolen Cartel of the German Government."

DIRECT TAX NEXT YEAR, TOO

Rate Will Be About the Same as Now, Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—A direct State tax, with a rate approximately the same as now, is inevitable next year, according to State Controller Travis. The tax will be necessary, he believes, to meet the mandatory sinking fund requirements.

"The ordinary expenses of government, exclusive of sinking fund requirements, will need all of the estimated resources for the year," says the controller. "The levying of a direct tax for the sinking fund requirements is mandatory under the Constitution and, in voting for the issue of bonds, the people of the State themselves pledged a direct tax each year until these bonds are redeemed."

SEES JEW ENSLAVED BY GERMAN VICTORY

Rabbi Wise Says All Should Give Their Best Energies to the Allied Cause.

DR. SCHULMAN ON ZIONISM

Says Israel's Home Is Everywhere—Nationality Abdicated as Too Small a Thing.

Predicting the enslavement of the Jewish race as the "vassals of an unscrupulous monarch," if Germany emerges from the war victorious, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, before the congregation of the Free Synagogue, at Carnegie Hall, yesterday called upon the Jews of the country to give all their strength and energies to the support of the allied cause in this war. He pointed out that anti-Semitism had its deepest and most vicious root in Germany, and that for Germany to win would practically set the Jews back 3,000 years.

"We are witnessing again on the world's stage," he said, "the drama of the attempt to enthrall the liberties of the world. The world cannot exist half slave, half free. The clash between the Allies and the German hordes is not a war between nations simply, but a war between two ideas. The Western World has learned that every people should be free, and live its own life. Prussianism decrees that if other peoples are not strong enough to keep away from the yoke of bondage, then they shall be slaves.

"This is a time of human crises. Forty years ago the Jews began to feel the pricks of anti-Semitism in Germany. It was made in Germany and exported to Russia, and there made more cruel and terrible. The Germans believed they were superman, and they regarded the Jews as inframen. Russia would not have dared to take up the idea of anti-Semitism if it had not been canonized in Germany. I honor the Jew because he is singled out as real fitting in with the scheme of autocracy. This war involves the issue for which Moses fought. It is Germany against world freedom, and nothing remains worth while if world freedom is lost."

Dr. Wise touched on the victory of the British which has made possible the occupation of the Holy Land by the Jews as their homeland. He called the Holy Land the "heritage of Israel," and said the capture of it was an answer to the call of "the new world conscience." He declared that the Jews in Britain in their courses were fighting with the Allies," and that the young Jews, with the other soldiers in the allied armies, were "transfigured into young gods who have put aside all other precious things in life in their fight for world freedom."

"The War and the Jewish Problem" was the subject of the address of Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, yesterday. Dr. Schulman discussed the problems that face modern Judaism, with especial reference to Zionism.

"There never was such a momentous hour for the Jewish soul," he said, "since the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem. The 14,000,000 Jews scattered all over the world will have their destiny in great measure determined by the decision which Jewry in western lands will make. This decision will turn on the question whether the Jews desire to be recognized as an historic group—scattered all over the world, which seeks its only reason for existence in loyalty to the everlasting God of the fathers, or whether the Jews wish to declare themselves a secular people like others, a nationality without a home, which in this time, when so many little nations are clamoring for recognition, also seeks a soil of its own upon which to express its nationhood."

Opposing the position of the Zionists, Dr. Schulman continued as follows:

"Two philosophies of Jewish life are contending for mastery. They are both very modern. They are the expressions of men and women profoundly influenced by modern thought and seeking to solve the Jewish problem in a modern way. Reform Judaism and Zionism are both children of modernity. They both represent the reaction of the Jewish mind to the western environment and the attempt to seek and find durable adjustment. Reform Judaism stands for the thought that Israel is only a religious group. Zionism stands for the idea that Israel is a nation like other nations, and is therefore at present living an abnormal life.

"We can only accept the position of reformed Judaism on this subject. We must say that our home is everywhere. It ought to be everywhere. Despite the sneers at the mission of the Jew, it is the only sound idea which justifies Jewish existence. Our mission is a simple one, to witness in our lives, to the moral holiness of life, and to the holy God, whom alone we worship. Reform Judaism has given this great, fruitful idea to the work, that Israel is a priestly people, with the right and the duty to live among the nations.

"Reform Judaism has given forth the idea that Israel has abdicated nationality as too little a thing, that it feels itself to be the servant of the eternal among the peoples. The modern Jew is called upon to do one of two things, either adopt the philosophy of secular nationalism, despair of living the Jewish life in the western world, and expatriate himself from it in spirit and seek a refuge in Palestine, or he must bravely and resolutely say, 'I will belong to the nations whose life I share, and in the midst of the nations I will still remain a Jew.' Such an ideal seems to many of us much more glorious than for the Jews to become a nation again, to be made into a buffer State, and eventually to be kicked and be buffeted, as was ancient Israel, a football for the world powers which in those days fought on its soil."

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LIST ALL BUYERS OF GERMAN BONDS

State Has Names of 40,000 Investors in $500,000,000 of the Kaiser's War Loans.

TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON

May Be Used for Liberty Loan Comparison—Comes Out Through Bolo Inquiry.

An official index, which when completed, will contain the names of more than 40,000 individuals and corporations, who in the days of American neutrality invested their money in German Imperial war bonds, is now nearing completion in the office of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis at 299 Broadway. These 40,000 persons or corporations purchased a total of more than $500,000,000 worth of German war bonds, a great many of the purchasers owning bonds of two and three, and in some instances four, German war loans.

Every part of the United States is represented on the list, with New York and the Middle West leading in the number of subscribers and the value of the holdings. Included in those who invested for large amounts are bankers, manufacturers, lawyers, and college professors, while among the purchasers of lesser amounts are representatives of every branch of industry, capital as well as labor. The former army officer, Captain D. A. Henkes, who was recently sent to the Fort Leavenworth prison for twenty-nine years for his pro-German activities, shows up in the list as not only a buyer of Germans, but also of Austro-Hungarian, war bonds.

The value of the individual holdings vary all the way from a few to nearly $1,000,000. A great many women are included in the list, some of them well known.

When the list is completed and indexed the original will probably be retained by the State, and copies furnished to the Federal Government in Washington and the United States authorities in New York. It is said that a copy may also be furnished to the Liberty Loan Committee, in order that the committee may, when the rush of work due to the floating of the Third Liberty Loan slackens, have an opportunity to ascertain whether the American citizens on the list were as liberal in their investments in the American as they were in the German loans.

That the State of New York has been able to get a complete list of the German war bond owners, who invested through the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, is another of the developments growing out of Attorney General Lewis's investigation of the Bolo Pacha-Bernstorff-Pavenstedt-Hugo Schmidt operations in this country, which investigation, undertaken at the request of the French Government, led to the discovery of the plot entered into by Bernstorff and Bolo to debauch public opinion in France in favor of Germany, and also led to the conviction of Bolo, in France, as a traitor to his country.

The "wool corner" scheme was another of the results of the Bolo Pacha investigation, as is also a fourth investigation which is now under way to determine whether or not a certain famous French politician has been concerned in a suspected plot to further German propaganda in France. Germany's schemes to get jute, cotton, resin, and other needed materials were also disclosed through an inspection of papers seized by the Attorney General in the course of his investigation of the Bolo Pacha-Bernstorff affair.

In other words, when the State of New York took possession of Hugo Schmidt's papers it came unexpectedly into possession of data which throws light on every phase of German activity in this country up to the time that Schmidt was arrested by Government agents and ordered interned for the rest of the war.

Schmidt's papers, practically all of them originals or office copies of Deustche Bank documents, will, when printed and bound, make more than a score of big volumes. That German, who was always busy in the interest of the Fatherland, it turns out, was unable to destroy anything in the shape of a document.

"Like von Papen," said a State official yesterday, "he simply could not destroy a letter or other written document."

The fact that some of the greatest woolen mills in America are controlled in Germany was disclosed through a study of Schmidt's papers. Likewise his papers have disclosed the real ownership of certain other great properties in this country, the facts in connection with which will be made public in due course of time.

To revert to the bond owners. As the Attorney General points out these persons or corporations had a right to invest their money the way they did, but the great majority of them never thought their investments would ever be divulged by the Germans. Most of the buyers bought through banks, with which Schmidt had agreements, and in order to get the names of the individual purchasers, the Attorney General, in a number of instances, had to call upon the banks for a list of the individual subscribers who bought through them.

In one instance an Ohio bank, which had a German name before this country entered the war, but which now bears the name of a martyred President, refused to supply the list. However, Schmidt came to the rescue, for among his papers was found subsequently the complete list. Among the college professors whose names are on the list are a number from Wisconsin. Whether or not these professors are La Follette followers is not disclosed by the Schmidt papers.

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A decade ago a billion dollars looked to us like all the money in the world. Moreover, whereas we unquestionably formerly thought in currency, today we think in terms of credit, and we regard with equanimity Government loans in the billions and commercial loans multiplied many times over previous maxima.

It takes more money, and also more credit, to do business today than it ever did before. For one thing, our volume of business is greater, and for another thing, as bankers who are close to their mercantile customers know, current prices for goods are higher and inventory calls for liberal banking accommodation. We have yet to hear, however, of any responsible merchant being turned from a sound bank because of his needs—either the merchant or the bank does not qualify.

The Harriman National Bank is taking care of its old friends, as the phrase goes, and making new friends. The secret of our success is an open one. It is fair and frank dealing; we make no promises today that tomorrow we may be unwilling or unable to fulfill, so that when we receive the compliment of a visit from a merchant to discuss relations, if we cannot do business with him, we frankly tell him so and thus retain his respect.

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Liberty Loan Advertising

Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity, Liberty Loan Committee, New York, in an article in The Editor and Publisher of March 2, 1918, said:

"A great deal has been said about the five pages we used in The New York Times in one day at the close of the last Liberty Loan campaign. It has been called scatter-brained advertising.

"But when you remember that The New York Times is the leading paper of its kind in the United States, and the results we got from it, the five pages were not too much to use in the single day.

"Hundreds of thousands of people read The Times, and we went to them with force in five pages. Among the readers of The Times are visitors to the metropolis, foreigners, and the men who control the machinery of the country, and we reached them all with a vigor that was effective."

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TALKS ON BONDING

No. 11—"No Annoying Details"

There are in the files of this Company a great many letters expressing appreciation not only of the settlement of claims but of the *manner* of their settlement—the promptness, the courtesy, the fairness of attitude.

The following excerpt from a letter received from one of the great automobile manufacturers is an example:

"I wish to take this occasion, also, of expressing my appreciation of the prompt manner in which this matter has been handled and the entire absence of all annoying details or red tape in arriving at a settlement."

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One of America's foremost rubber companies solicits applications from well qualified Credit Men, for a newly created position carrying with it unusual opportunities.

The man selected must possess good personality, initiative, resourcefulness, and have a good knowledge of accountancy and commercial law.

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This man will have supervision of all credit work in four Southern Branches, requiring almost constant travel in the South Atlantic States.

Send complete details as to your qualifications, experience, state past earning capacity, and inclose photograph. As immediate appointment will be made, complete information must be given in first letter.

ADDRESS X 253 TIMES ANNEX.

RECOVER LOST PROPERTY.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

'SETTLE FATE TODAY OF PARK TRENCHES

Loan Committee to Discuss Site and Possibility of Executing the Tentative Plans.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM NEEDED

Construction Would Cause Further Delays—Proposed Diversion of Men from Essential Work Assailed.

Decision will be reached at this afternoon's meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee on the matter of the trench system which the committee has proposed to build in Central Park as a method of advertising the Third Liberty Loan campaign. While officials of the committee refused to indicate last night the nature of the matters to be taken up at the meeting in this regard, it was understood that the committee would have the final word as to the site of the trench system, whether in the North Meadow or the Sheep Meadow of Central Park, as well as the consideration of other elements affecting the possibility of executing the plans of the publicity department. Here are the members of the Liberty Loan Committee:

Chairman, Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce.
George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.
Allen B. Forbes, President of Harris, Forbes & Co.
Walter F. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank.
Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank.
J. P. Morgan, head of J. P. Morgan & Co.
Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company.
Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company.
Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Frank H. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank.
Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company.
Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank.
William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank.

Guy Emerson, director of publicity to the Liberty Loan Committee, said yesterday that he expected that the Sheep Meadow would be chosen as the site of the trenches. Various reasons which have led some to believe that this site would be preferable from the engineering and publicity standpoints have been given previously, but Mr. Emerson added that the Sheep Meadow had the favor of the Park Department.

"We have received a letter from Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the Park Department," he said, " in which he told us that the present condition of the Sheep Meadow was such that the department had decided that it must be restored and put into good condition again even if the trenches were not constructed, and that in view of that fact, the Liberty trenches had better be placed there rather than in a part of the park which would not otherwise have to be restored."

It has already been indicated that construction of the trench system, which cannot begin before Tuesday morning, is likely to take at least ten days, since it involves the possibility of blasting in places where the rock runs close to the surface, as well as a great deal of excavation, which, under the direction of Thomas C. Desmond, who will be in charge of the engineering work involved in the construction of the trenches, will be carried out with as much care as possible.

The work of building a drainage system to keep the bottoms of the trenches from resembling the channels of mud which are found in the trenches on the western front in wet weather, but which would be inconvenient for sightseers, will also take a good deal of time, and while it has been pointed out that troops could dig themselves in, under fire, in a few hours, they would ordinarily use up their spare time for some days thereafter in the construction of anything like a complete trench system, such as the Liberty Loan Committee has proposed to display to the public.

Some opposition to the plan was suggested yesterday, in view of the fact that the central part of the western front, at least, has ceased for the time being to be the scene of trench warfare. Open fighting of the old style has replaced the constant warfare over No Man's Land in the wide field of operations covered by the present German drive, so the reproduction of a trench system would give only a glimpse of a phase of war which is momentarily in the background, and which may have passed into history.

Digging By Soldiers Was Planned.

Still another difficulty confronts the trench project. It was learned yesterday that the original plan had been to have the trenches dug by American soldiers, who had learned the art at military training camps and who could continue to man the trench system as a permanent garrison during the remainder of the Liberty Loan campaign. It had been thought possible to obtain a certain number of soldiers from camps around New York for this purpose, but under present circumstances this seems to be for obvious reasons a matter of considerably more difficulty than it might have been under other conditions. Recent events have emphasized the necessity of keeping the troops in army camps and contonments under continuous and vigorous training, and the promise of soldiers for this purpose seems less likely to be fulfilled than it did two weeks ago.

William Guggenheim yesterday protested against the diversion of men from essential labor at this time, when it is so greatly needed in many departments of war work, for an enterprise which he maintained was unnecessary for the success of the Liberty Loan.

"Men are badly needed," he said, " for the building of ships, the manufacture of munitions, and filling the ranks in our army and navy. It seems to me, therefore, that trench digging in our park would interfere with the more immediate demands on the time of our citizens. Furthermore, if the news contained in the daily press, giving extended information of the greatest and most sanguinary battle in history, which is now progressing, will not awaken our interest in the war and stimulate our patriotism, I am confident that nothing else will. The Liberty Loan Committee should abandon the trench project and confine itself to the usual salesmanship methods of advertising and soliciting.

"If any such public display is contemplated at all, it seems to me it could much better take the form of a military recruiting camp, with the sale of Liberty bonds as a quite subsidiary activity. Our men are so badly needed in other ways and for other purposes that it seems to me that the conservation of man-power is of chief importance, and that methods like this are not only of no necessity for the purpose of pushing the loan, but are an unwarranted drain upon our resources."

The statement issued last week by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, at which its Board of Trustees indicated that they felt that it was no longer possible for them to continue the active opposition to the trench plan which they had hitherto shown, seems to have been understood in some quarters as indicating that the society now favored the scheme.

Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the society, who took an active part in the fight to save Central Park at the Board of Estimate's hearings on the matter, said last night that this was an incorrect interpretation of the position of the society.

"When our Board of Trustees met last Monday night," he said, " it appeared that the trench system was going to be constructed, and that there was no possibility of further opposition. We, therefore, said that ' the society accepts a situation which it has been impossible to prevent.' Our statement was designed to make clear to all the fact that our opposition was purely to what we regarded as a misuse of Central Park, and that whatever might be the decision of the ultimate authority on that point, we intended to accord the fullest support to the third Liberty Loan, as we had done to the first and second. It did not indicate any change of attitude as to the wisdom of the trench scheme itself."

Publicity Value Questioned.

A well-known publicity promoter yesterday pointed out some undesirable features of the trench plan, and suggested that as a publicity scheme it was of somewhat questionable value. " To exhibit the trenches," he said, " and a mock war, as they did in Paris, produces a negative effect. It is known that more than one child contracted St. Vitus's dance from shock. It was too much. It had an extremely depressing effect, and the French people would never stand for its repetition.

" Did you ever notice the confusion at a fireworks display? Besides, fireworks go up into the air and can be seen without standing on boxes or tiptoeing. Our trench display is not to be run off in an arena, hence it can be seen plainly by only a handful of people. If the proposed plans are executed the effect on the minds of a few favored front line spectators will be more than offset by the polite clubbing the police will find it necessary to administer to the public at large. The whole thing is negative, unnecessary, bombastic, and extravagant, to say nothing of its being destructive.

"Much better results could be produced by the extensive showing of authentic moving pictures dealing with the war and with the activities of the German Government under circumstances which would make it possible for as large assemblages as possible to see them.

A considerable number of people wandered over the Sheep Meadow in the afternoon sunshine yesterday and looked over the tentative site of the trench system as it has been marked out with stakes and white cord. The advanced trenches are in the southeastern part of the meadow, and the communications trench runs almost to the mineral water stand, a little east of the exit at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The crowd examined the outlines of the system and the shallow holes which had been cut here and there to enable the engineers to examine the consistency of the soil with a certain amount of curiosity, but there was not a great deal of comment. Such as it was, it seemed to be divided according to an age limit. Boys under 15 were more or less excited by the prospect of seeing trenches in the park and finding out how the fighting was done, while older persons in a number of cases expressed regret at the damage which it was apparent would be done to the meadow. Several truckloads of lumber which were intended for use in the construction of the trenches were piled on the lower edge of the meadow, and formed convenient seats for many strollers who wanted to rest awhile in the pleasant warmth of the afternoon.

PARIS KEEPS UP PARKS IN THE MIDST OF WAR

An Inspiration to the People and a Lesson for Us Against the Trench Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not rather in the irony of things that while France, in the fourth year of the very heart of war, plants again and keeps intact her lovely parks and gardens, (and no doubt England does the same,) America, which has hardly yet done more than play with the idea of war, should be preparing to dig up and ruin one of her few and meagre beauty spots?

In all war-torn Europe I saw nothing more touching, and nothing more inspiring as a symbol of France's immortal faith and spirit of victory, then the replanting last Spring of the flower beds in the Tuileries gardens, literally within sound of the guns when the wind blew our way.

If the people of New York (who alone will be benefited by the object lesson) have so little imagination that not even the movies can tell them what a trench is like, why not get up for their benefit an aerial bombardment, (which is far more impressive than a trench,) and make it what the stage directions call " practical." There is a good deal in New York which needs to be destroyed, but Central Park is not one of the items.

GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.
New York, March 28, 1918.

As a Compromise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in today's TIMES in regard to placing trenches in Central Park expresses the opinion of the majority of the people. The pictures in the magazine show what will happen if we allow Central Park to be used for any such purposes. Opinions upon the subject can be divided into three classes: (1) those which oppose trenches anywhere as unnecessary, (2) those which advocate trenches but do not insist upon locating them in Central Park, and (3) those which advocate trenches in Central Park. Why not compromise and have trenches in Van Cortlandt Park on the site where the 7th Regiment camped last Summer? It is about as easy to reach as Central Park. The 242d Street station is only about 100 feet from the site. There is more space, and blasting would not be necessary.

F. C. BAKER.
New York, March 31, 1918.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Booth Tarkington's " Penrod " stories have been made into a play by Edward E. Rose, and will be produced under the title of " Penrod " by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler. The piece will be presented in Atlantic City on May 20, and will then be seen in Washington. It will be brought to New York early next season.

The first appearance of Charles J. Carter, the magician, at the Belmont Theatre, has been advanced to next Friday night.

Fania Marinoff, at present leading woman at the Greenwich Village Theatre, has been engaged for the principal role in " Bruised Wings," a drama by Edward Clark. The piece will be produced out of town on June 3.

" Midnight," a comedy by Samuel Janney and Edward Delaney Dunn, will be produced for the first time in Wilmington next Monday night. The Meridian Producing Company is making the production.

Annie Hughes has been engaged for " The Gay Lothario," a musical play now in rehearsal under the direction of the Shuberts.

The Sixty Club will give a ball at the Hotel Astor next Saturday night in aid of the Stage Women's War Relief.

'THE BLUE BIRD' A HIT ON SCREEN

Many Opportunities in Maeterlinck's Work to Exploit Stage Magic.

ALL THE PARTS WELL DONE

Mary Garden in " The Splendid Sinner "—Other Sunday Openings.

Hundreds of usually prosaic people went to the Rivoli Theatre yesterday and found the Blue Bird, Tyltyl and Mytyl and all the folk and fairies and Things-with-souls of their wondrous acquaintance were there, and they presented " The Blue Bird " to the delighted audience.

M. Maeterlinck's poem has been transferred from a book to the screen, and it is a safe assertion to say that seldom, if ever, has the atmosphere and spirit of a written work been more faithfully reproduced in motion pictures. Those who have read " The Blue Bird " and felt its charm will be exceptional if they do not get from the play at the Rivoli at least a very large part of what they got from the book, and if they are people whose imagination failed them before the printed page, they will get more.

The presentation of " The Blue Bird " begins with an orchestral prelude arranged to create the right mood in the spectators. This music and what follows throughout the action of the picture is made from selections from twenty-two composers supplemented by original compositions by Hugo Riesenfeld, musical director of the Rivoli and Rialto, and Edward Falck of the theatres' musical staff. A special setting designed by John Wenger heightens the mood, and then Robin Macdougall as Tyltyl and Tula Belle as Mytyl appear. From the moment of their first smiles until they turn at the end of the play to appeal to the spectators to find blue birds in their own homes Tyltyl and Mytyl are as delightful as children, real or imaginary, ever are. Robin Macdougall and Tula Belle make them so. A number of times during yesterday's performance the audience broke into laughter and applause when they did nothing at all except be what they were. All in the play were thoroughly pleasing.

Director Uses Magic.

Every one knows the story of " The Blue Bird." How Tyltyl and Mytyl, the poor little peasant children, were awakened one wonderful night by the Fairy Berylune, who told them to get ready and go look for the Blue Bird of Happiness; how they were magically dressed; how Berylune gave Tyltyl a cap with a diamond set in its front which, when turned, permitted the children to see all of the invisible things of the world; how Tyltyl turned the diamond and first beheld the souls of the Dog, the Cat, Fire, Water, Milk, Sugar, Bread, and Light; how he turned the diamond again the wrong way so that the souls could not go back into the Things again, and how the two children, the fairy, and all of the souls of Things went out to look for the Blue Bird.

Their search led them through many wonderful adventures, and Maurice Tourneur, who directed the production of the film, used the art of magic to make the souls appear and act their parts, to cause instantaneous transformations, to show the flight of people and Father Time's ship through the air, to make all sorts of mysteries take place before one's eyes. There may be some who will talk of fadeaways and superimposing and all of the tricks of the motion-picture trade, but such are the kind of people who don't believe that Things have souls. Mr. Tourneur used magic, and that's all there is to it.

During the run of " The Blue Bird " at the Rivoli the theatre will open at 10 o'clock in the morning for the benefit of children. The play is scheduled to run a week.

Of a different nature, but exciting and realistic are the Official Italian War Pictures, a new series of which is shown at the Rivoli this week. The program also includes an overture composed of selections from " La Bohème," scenes of Southern California and New Mexico, and " The Fortune-Teller Scene " from " The Masked Ball " sung by Jeanne Gordon, contralto.

Mary Garden at the Strand.

Mary Garden in " The Splendid Sinner "—and, despite her vehicle, still Mary Garden and no other—came to the Strand yesterday for the week. Those who went were glad to see the actress, who was her competent self in a play that, for impossibilities that made its improbabilities seem natural by comparison, " out-movied " the most reckless sof movies.

The story is that of a woman who passed through a reformation, married a man who loved her, lost him when her past was revealed, found him again when he was a wounded prisoner among the Germans and she a Red Cross nurse, and finally died bravely facing a German firing squad. How one of the leading characters in the play, a dissipating German in New York, could get from Broadway to Berlin after the beginning of the war and become a General of the Imperial Third Army before more than a few months had elapsed, and why a woman whose sympathies were so strongly for the Allies that she was glad to die for the allied cause, as well as for her husband, should, in the beginning, elect to go to Germany instead of to France, as a Red Cross nurse, are some of the things left unexplained.

But Mary Garden is always Mary Garden, and her support is good, so many not inclined to check up and criticise will enjoy " The Splendid Sinner."

The other numbers at the Strand pleased the spectators. A new series of Ditmars's submarine pictures, James Montgomery Flagg's latest satirical comedy, " The Art Bug " a second run of pictures showing the horse in action, and orchestral and vocal selections all enriched the program.

At the Rialto Charles Ray appeared in a lively comedy called " The Family Skeleton." Toto, the clown, made merry and merriment in " Pars, Please," and " Wild Bird Pets," a nature study series, was entertaining as well as instructive.

Sergeant Empey in Pictures.

A motion picture dramatization of Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey's book, " Over the Top " was presented last night at the Lyric Theatre with Sergeant Empey taking the part of the hero. The picture was not merely a dramatization of " Over the Top," but had a plot by the addition of scenes in America depicting the work of German spies in this country, culminating in the destruction of a munition plant and the abduction of an American girl to Germany by a spy. Of course Sergeant Empey, or, as he is known in the play, Captain James Garrison Owen, U. S. A., rescues the girl from behind the German lines in an airplane.

Sergeant Empey made a short speech during the intermission in which he urged every one to report unpatriotic utterances to the police.

22,000 HEAR STARS AT SUNDAY CONCERTS

Raisa Sings to Throng—McCormack, Gluck, and Paulist Choir Also Appear.

More than 22,000 persons made a top record of attendance at five principal concerts among yesterday's gala events of Easter Sunday in New York. The greatest of these audiences was that at Rosa Raisa's matinée at the Hippodrome, where a crowd of 6,300, mostly of the singer's Russian compatriots, packed every inch of the vast theatre and stage. Another 6,000 last evening heard Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist there, the total receipts of the day at this house alone running up to $17,000. Of that sum, Raisa drew the lion's share of about $9,000, more than half of which went to the benefit of the Naturalization Aid League.

Daylight-saving for the first time here found many late-comers at all events of the day. Some of those who forgot to set their watches forward missed an hour of John McCormack's matinée to sold-out capacity at Carnegie Hall, where 3,000 welcomed the tenor from his Red Cross tour, including some hundreds seated on the stage. There were 3,000 in the Century Theatre also at last night's return of the Paulist Choristers, singing for the restoration work in France. Max Rosen, Lazaro, and others had nearly 4,000 hearers at the last of the day's big concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. All the crowds were in holiday humor, and the programs were prolonged with encores.

Miss Raisa, who sings again tomorrow in her first recital at Carnegie Hall, will make a farewell appearance at the Hippodrome next Sunday before sailing for South America. The Chicago Opera Company's brilliant young dramatic soprano was heard yesterday not only in airs from " Ernani " and " Pique Dame," a duet with Rimini from " Trovatore " and Russian songs, but also in the great air, " Casta Diva " from " Norma," recalling the palmy days. Nahan Franko led his orchestra facing the audience and playing violin himself, and he conducted " The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the crowd joined heartily at the start, as it did again in the air of " America " at the close.

Mr. McCormack's program of old Italian and English airs was varied with his customary Irish folksongs and with many encores, as well as a new war song. " In Flanders Fields," to music by Frank Tours, and by request Jules Granier's " Hosanna." Andre Polah played violin solos, and Edwin Schneider accompanied throughout. Among McCormack's added pieces was " Little Boy Blue," of which he owns Eugene Field's original manuscript poem, while Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, whose husband composed the music, was present yesterday in a box.

Alma Gluck sang Haydn's " With Verdure Clad " and other airs to the Hippodrome's second throng last night, and after some Russian pieces she gave two by the late Claude Debussy, and the famous Hebrew lament, " Elli, Elli," with organ. Efrem Zimbalist gave twice over the " Orientale " of Cesar Cui, another composer whose death has been reported from Europe within a week, and he also played Spohr's concerto in D minor and Kreisler's " Caprice Chinois," as well as the violin obbligato to several of Mme. Gluck's later songs.

The Paulist Choristers, under the direction of Father Finn, at the Century, sang a program of Latin church airs, others of the Russian liturgy, and popular numbers, including Elgar's " Angelus," Speaks's version of the negro spiritual, " Deep River," and Converse's " And the Smoke Rose," from a cantata, " The Peace Pipe." At the Metropolitan Max Rosen played the violin concerto in G minor by Bruch, and pieces by Kreisler, Israel Joseph, and Sarasate; Lazaro had tenor airs from " Gioconda " and " L'Africaine," and Perini an air from " Traviata," while the orchestra was conducted by Adolph Rothmeyer and Vincenzo Bellezza.

FARRAR IN WAR BENEFIT.

John McCormack to Aid Gala Event at Metropolitan on May 5.

Geraldine Farrar yesterday notified the Stage Women's War Relief, of which she is a member, that she will give under her own management at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, May 5, a patriotic benefit for this organization's work for soldiers of the American and allied armies, now fighting in France. Miss Farrar will appear with the Metropolitan cast and orchestra in the music of the entire second act of " Madame Butterfly."

John McCormack has volunteered to sing several of his favorite Irish ballads. The program will not be limited to these two, as Miss Farrar has the promise of other stars of international fame. Chairman Otto H. Kahn, of the Opera Board, has started the benefit fund by subscribing $500 for the first box.

Lola Fisher as Juliet.

A program given under the auspices of the Greenroom Club at the Shubert Theatre last night, revealed Lola Fisher for the first time as Juliet, with Lester Lonergan as Mercutio, and Hayden Stevenson as Romeo. Among others on the program were Reinald Werrenrath, Ernest Glendinning, in a new one-act play by Harold Selman; Henri de Vries, in his protest sketch; Rock and White, Harry Fox, Harry Carroll, Belle Story, Herbert Corthell, and Roshanara.

T. W. Lamont to Talk at Palace.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be the principal speaker at tomorrow morning's mass meeting of stage people at the Palace Theatre, when plans will be made for the conducting of the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign in the theatres. Others who will speak will be Colonel J. S. Dennis of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, Colonel Moses Greenwood, and Daniel Frohman. All branches of the theatrical profession will be represented.

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48TH ST. Theatre, Reg'g WED. EVE. at 8:15. TONIGHT'S TICKETS GOOD WEDNESDAY THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME Famous "Spy" Drama—Star Cast Includes: Amelia Bingham, Katherine Kaelred, Charlotte Ives, Albert Brown, A. H. Van Buren & others.

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39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Most entertaining play Mr. Hodge has had since 'The Man from Home.'"—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun. WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES "Amusing and wholesome."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

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Comedy W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Sat. LAST WEEK MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION By G. BERNARD SHAW. APRIL 8th, YORSKA in SALOME, by OSCAR WILDE.

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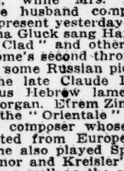
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Tonight 8, Prophete. Music, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond., Bodanzky
Wed. at 8, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; Do Luca, Carpi, Mardones, Malatesta. Cond. Papi.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. ($1 to $5) at 2, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer, Sundelius; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Ruysdael. Cond. Papi.
Thurs., 8:15. Tosca, Farrar, Arden; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

ALL OUR RESOURCES.

In the Joint Resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between Germany and the United States, approved by President WILSON on April 6, 1917, it was resolved

that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

That pledge of all their resources was given by the people themselves, through their chosen representatives. Again by their own act the American people are marshaling their resources "to bring the conflict to a successful termination." Upon the face of the income tax returns required by law to be filed not later than last night the people have assessed upon themselves a tax of three billion dollars; for it is certain that the estimated yield of the corporation and individual income taxes, $2,600,000,000, will be exceeded by many millions.

It is a transaction without precedent or parallel in the history of Government finance. The law prescribes the rate and method, declares the rule; the people themselves, individual taxpayers, officers of corporations, make to the Collector a full disclosure of their gains and record the sum of their contributions to the Federal Treasury. From his modest wage the toiler tenders a few dollars, from some of the great corporations tens upon tens of millions are forthcoming. All are partners with the Government in this great undertaking to which their total resources are pledged.

It was no empty form of words, that pledge of April 6 one year ago. When the Government engages all the resources of the country it has, for keeping its covenant, the resource of an unlimited use of the taxing power. But here the people are the Government; they gave the pledge, they are faithfully keeping it. By the voluntary disclosures of the income tax returns they avouch the common partnership. Their gains and profits are no longer their own to be employed at will. There is the pledge, the word of their agreement that there shall be paid into the fund that is "to bring "the conflict to a successful termina- "tion" whatever may be needed for that end. It is an example of collective endeavor a thousand times more potent than the Socialists ever dreamed of, because it is voluntary, eager, and is prompted by a noble patriotism, the antithesis of that artificial, sleazy internationalism which the preachers of German-born doctrines of social leveling and destruction have long offered to the acceptance of the unbalanced and the ignorant.

Three billions in taxes assessed by the people upon their own incomes; eight and one-half billions already paid into the Treasury in exchange for Liberty Loan bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings Certificates, and Thrift Stamps; three billions more awaiting the third Liberty Loan of April 6; and $4,400,000,000 advanced in loans to the nations engaged with us in the war for the destruction of the great enemy of freedom and civilization. These are but early installments on account of the great pledge. They have been extorted by no imperial command, compelled by no irresponsible power. The pledge was self-imposed, the taxes were laid, the Treasury obligations issued in pursuance of the people's laws. Their will spoke in the votes that carried all these measures to enactment, their hearts and souls are engaged with full commitment in the cause to which their lives, their fortunes, and their honor are pledged.

The American people may be a bit deliberate in finding their place, full armed, upon the battle front; unlike the Germans, they have not made war their chief business. But there are one hundred millions of them, and their national resources are the greatest on earth. They are united, they have taken their resolve, they are in the war until it shall end in a peace of justice and security for life and liberty. Germany, at this moment seeing very red, or quite blinded by blood and passion, may now take little note of what we do. But her accounting with us will come. It might be better for Berlin to take some thought about it even while German armies are beating their heads against the wall of British and French resistance. General PERSHING spoke for a hundred million Americans when he promised General FOCH that all the help in our power to give was at his command.

MORE HOPEFUL.

Because all the German armies from the Scarpe to the Oise advanced at once, we necessarily think of them as one army. Yet each army has its objective, and if each had advanced by itself it would be easy to keep those differing objectives in mind. We can measure better what the British and French have done if, instead of thinking of them as having checked one army group, we think of them as having checked at least two which, though they happened to be striking in the same direction, were striking for different purposes. Now that they have definitely checked these armies, and are actually counterattacking and driving them back at certain points, it might be as well to remember that the attack on Arras, for instance, was a campaign in itself, conducted by a great army for a specific strategic purpose. We can think of GRANT'S Virginia campaign and SHERMAN'S Georgia campaign as two different things because, though their object was in general the same, they were widely separated geographically. If they had been able to advance side by side, it would have seemed like one movement, we should have thought of it as one movement, just as we think now of this German advance as one.

But the Britons who pulverized the German offensive against Arras were fighting a whole army with a specific objective, and their achievement was as notable in a way as if JOHNSTON had been able to defeat SHERMAN'S army and keep it from crossing Georgia. The Arras defeat was the most notable and decisive repulse that any of the German armies have received in the advance of these several armies, though there begins to be ground for hope that that army which advanced against PETAIN will receive a still more thorough one. If it does, its defeat will be more important in results than the defeat of the army which moved against Arras. This morning's news gives us no ground for boasting, only ground for hope; but the Allies are no longer merely holding the Germans, they are now beginning to bite into them.

Has the counteroffensive for which FOCH was appointed Generalissimo begun? The time for it to begin is not until after the Germans are definitely held all along the line. They were so held yesterday, and the attacks which are beginning against their front may be the beginning of the counteroffensive, but that is a thing we shall have to wait to find out. If, however, the attack which the British are making on the Ancre, in which they have already scored some successes, proves to be a serious one, it is easy to see how it would link up with the French attack near Lassigny. The two prongs of the pincers, pushed forward far enough at these two points, would pinch off the whole southwestern end of the German Army.

We can only wait and see. But the day's news is cheering. Everywhere the great advance is at a standstill, and whether the attacks on it are local ones or are to link up in a great counteroffensive, they are attacks. In other words, the French and British are so far from being defeated that they are more on the offensive than the Germans are.

UNFAIR TO THE MOTHER OF WILLIAM SMITH.

The Government officially makes known the fact that the army has more than 100,000 Smiths, of whom 1,500 are William Smiths, 1,000 are John Smiths, and 200 are John A. Smiths. There are 1,000 John Browns, 1,200 John Johnsons, 1,040 George Millers, and 262 John J. O'Briens, "of whom 50 have wives named Mary."

The Government cites this as a reason why applicants for Government soldiers' insurance should sign their full names. But it will strike almost everybody else that it is also a reason why the War Department should not persist in its foolish and unintentionally cruel policy of announcing only the name of a killed or wounded soldier, without giving the place of his enlistment. Of these 1,500 William Smiths it is reasonably sure that at least one will be killed or wounded or die of disease before the war is over. His family will be grief-stricken by the news when it comes. Why should the families of the other 1,499 William Smiths also suffer the tortures of anxiety and doubt because the War Department refuses to give the place of the dead or injured William Smith's enlistment?

The War Department replies that they will not suffer these tortures, because they will have perfect confidence that the infallible bureau of the War Department would have notified them if it had been their William Smith, and that the infallible Post Office or the infallible telegraph office would have forwarded the notification. But this is not true. Human beings are not made that way; and it is with human beings the War Department is dealing, not with Martians or inhabitants of the moon.

TAALIM EL ALMAN.

What Turcophobe infatuation is at work in the Caucasus? Why do Nationalist members of the Caucasus Diet bluster that their party will never consent to let a Caucasian district pass into Turkish hands? Why is there "a strong movement" in the Caucasus to declare war on the Turk? He has just been making a demonstration at Trebizond of his good old amiable, tender habits. The Turks who entered that port the other day looted it, committed the conventional "atrocities" against Armenians and Greeks. Trebizond is a favorite butcher shop of Armenians, and Greeks are in the same category as Armenians. Turkey for the Turks!

Caucasian and all other rebels against the Ottoman philanthropists forget the Young Turk apology for a well-known form of Ottoman diversion. That star of mildness, TALAAT BEY, uttered it:

> We have been reproached for making no distinction between the innocent Armenians and the guilty; but that was utterly impossible in view of the fact that those who are innocent today might be guilty tomorrow.

A blanket mortgage to death covering all Armenians, and now, presumably, all Greeks. If anybody in Turkish, or what was Russian, Armenia, if anybody anywhere is not converted by this theory of TALAAT'S, at least fair-minded folk will admit that the responsibility for massacre doesn't rest on the Turks. It was the German missionaries in Aleppo who wrote the German Foreign Office in the Fall of 1915:

> There are forty or fifty emaciated [Armenian] phantoms crowded into the compound opposite our school. There are women out of their mind. They have forgotten how to eat. When we offer them bread they throw it aside with indifference. They only groan and wait for death. "See," say the natives, "Taalim el Alman," (the teaching of the Germans.)

The Nationalists in the Caucasus must not be unjust to the Turks, who but follow their "Christian" teachers of the German tribes.

THE SUBWAY DEFICITS.

Mayor HYLAN'S discovery of the subway deficits has not shocked others as it did him. It is larger than expected through conditions unforeseen by anybody, but not so much larger that such a factor as the war does not suffice both to explain and excuse the excess above expectation. In fact, the costs of the dual subway, including the enlarged deficit, make a creditable comparison with the estimates, and the necessities of the city are such that should the dual subways be bought now, with the deficit added, they would be thought cheap at the price. Certainly they could not be contracted for at that price now, for costs of construction have grown more than the deficit. It does not follow that the deficit demands an increase of fare to make it good. The deficit during the construction period was foreseen and assumed by the city. Nothing now requires the reconsideration of that policy, the increase of the deficit being inconsiderable in comparison with the magnitude of the enterprise.

An investment of $400,000,000 is not affected by a deficit of a few millions before it is finished, and when the deficit is offset by municipal betterments of almost priceless worth. The city is collecting taxes on valuations increased by the subways, and the multitudes who use the Interborough sections are saving thousands of dollars daily in fares. The total of these sums makes the deficit a matter of indifference. The true policy of the city regarding higher fares on the dual subway was stated by Public Service Commissioner WHITNEY in his opinion in the North Shore application for a seven-cent fare:

> With respect to the rate of fare on rapid transit lines, the City of New York, with the aid of this Commission, long ago fixed its policy and accepted for itself the consequences of that policy. Municipal responsibility for financial consequences has been placed squarely behind the municipal insistence on the maintenance of a 5-cent fare.

That separates the case of the subways from the surface lines. The surface lines must stand by themselves, with their hard case set against their objectionable record. The competition of the subways with the surface lines is severe, but not unfair. It takes nobody by surprise, and the owners of the properties must abide by the outcome. To the surface lines relief can be granted either by reduction of taxes, or by making terms for addition to the city system, or by increase of fare. Whether the city wishes to make either arrangement is matter of doubt, considering the deficit which Mayor HYLAN so magnifies.

Possibly the city has had enough of city ownership at such cost. Possibly it might change its mind when the advantages of the dual system are more clearly proved and the hard case of the surface lines puts their owners into a temper to accept a fair offer. It is conceivable that the preservation of the transfer privilege by the protection of the solvency of the surface system as now organized might be arranged either by the payment of a higher fare by riders or by assumption of the deficit by the city for a period. But the case cannot be said to be established as it stands, and there should be a division of the question, the surface and subway systems each being treated on their separate merits.

FEDERAL TAX INSTALLMENTS.

The canvass recently made by THE TIMES of opinion among leading payers of Federal income and excess profits taxes leaves no doubt of their desire for accommodation in meeting a burdensome demand. Banking opinion also favors such relief to taxpayers by the Government as would relieve the banks from advancing money for tax payments by their customers. If the banks are to be required to find the money for taxes, in addition to the Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, they would rather make advances on Treasury paper than on commercial paper. From the standpoint of the Treasury there is no urgency as respects the money. In fact, if the taxes were all to be paid the money could not all be spent at once, and it would be necessary for the Treasury to put the funds in the banks to prevent a lockup of cash. But the Treasury's estimates are based on the receipt of these taxes in cash, and the third Liberty Loan was reduced on that calculation. Three billions of Treasury certificates should be redeemed before the fiscal year's close.

With so much in favor of what taxpayers desire there is good reason at least for Congress to consider the situation it has created against ample notice to it, and to those affected during the consideration of the tax laws. Without legislative action it is not desirable to create a precedent of playing fast and loose with tax obligations. Moreover, the Treasury naturally would wish legislative sanction for carrying on its accounts a large volume of uncollected taxes. The Treasury must close its books with the fiscal year, and the taxes due must be accounted for in some way. The Treasury's payments must be in cash, and notes in anticipation of taxes are not available until their maturities. In fact, experience shows that it is often necessary to fund taxes for which credit has been given. Secretary McADOO has left no doubt of his personal good-will and open-mindedness toward the taxpayers, but he might well require Congressional action before he assented or took any original action.

In default of action by Congress, and with all regret, it is necessary to incline to the opinion that collections should take the course of which there has been such ample notice that all should have made their preparations to pay in full, or to avail themselves of the ways already provided for discounting taxes by advance payments with allowance of interest until maturity, or by investment in certificates provided for the purpose. Those unaware of these privileges are the only ones discommoded.

THE DEEPS MURMURING IN RUSSIA.

The kaleidoscope of events in Russia shows the Bolsheviki capturing Kherson from a German investing force of 500, the Ukrainians making overtures to the Bolshevist Government for an alliance, rebellious Poles in Minsk cutting telephone lines of communication with German bases, and the Soviet at Moscow planning the raising of a regular army to renew the war with the Germans. LEON TROTZKY realizes that as a defense force the "Red Guards" are "helpless against disciplined troops." He now sees that officers cannot be improvised. Accordingly, he has urged the Soviet to authorize the organization of a regular army of from 300,000 to 750,000 men. "We need," he says, "a strong army to defend "ourselves in this critical world-"position."

The report that TROTZKY asked the late allies of Russia for funds and equipment has not been confirmed, and judging from his tirades against Great Britain and France it is not true. TROTZKY is still the rabid dog of statesmen, snapping at Russia's friends and sympathizers. A quotation from TAINE'S account of the Terror has been called up to give substance to the hope that the Russians will yet "find" themselves, set up a Government, maintain armies, and march to battle against the Germans who have betrayed and are now oppressing them:

> Of the vast wave set in motion in 1789 nothing remains but the foam and scum. All else has been rejected or has dropped out; first, the upper class, clergy, nobility, and parliamentarians; then the middle class, industrialists, merchants, and bourgeois; then the élite of the lower class, small proprietors, farmers, and artisans; in short, all the notables of every profession, condition, or trade, all that possessed capital, income, position, esteem, education, a mental and moral culture. To make up the picture, there was in June, 1793, hardly anything left save the shifting workmen, the vagabonds of town and country, a degraded and dangerous mob, the outcasts, the depraved, the abnormal; and in Paris, from whence they gave orders to the whole of France, their group—a tiny minority—found its recruits even in that human refuse which infests every capital.

To read this is to feel that Russia is no worse off than France was at the time of the Terror, and to nurse the hope that Russia will yet rid herself of the motley band of fanatics, charlatans, and knaves who call themselves a Government, and work out her salvation not by slow and painful degrees, but swiftly, with the resentment of a people on whom Fortune has played a trick so scurvy that it hypnotized their minds, confused their standards, and paralyzed their energies. But to reason from growing unrest in Russia and the mouthings of the Trotzkys and Lenines that the present arbiters of Russia will come to their senses, experience a conversion of soul and heart, and summon their countrymen to take up the sword again and return to the alliance they abandoned—that is to embrace a delusion.

Militantly Russia is out of the war. Politically and economically she may still prove to be a factor in it. Sporadic rebellion against both the Bolsheviki and the foreign oppressor, chaos let loose, the whole country rocked with disorders, would compel the German Government to employ a large army on the border and in provinces fettered by the fiction of self-determination.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Editor Active at Seventy.

A record nearly, if not quite, unique in American journalism is that of CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK, editor of The Hartford Courant, who today attains, with the seventieth year of his life, the forty-seventh of his connection in one or another capacity with that oldest of Connecticut newspapers—the newspaper that is the oldest in the country in the sense that none other has been as long published in the same place without even temporary suspension or change of name.

In a recent sketch of his own life, written with characteristic modesty and something of humor, also characteristic, prepared by him for The Editor and Publisher, Mr. CLARK told how, soon after his graduation from Yale in 1871, and after a single attempt, fortunately unsuccessful, to get a place as teacher in Chicago, he applied for and obtained employment as a reporter on The Courant, then edited by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER and General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. There he has since remained, assuming the responsibilities of full management on the death of Mr. WARNER in 1900.

Today, still vigorous and as alertly interested and concerned as ever in the events and policies of the passing hour, it can be said of Mr. CLARK that between him and The Courant it is hard to distinguish, for he is the paper and the paper is he to a degree more than uncommon now that journalism has become so much less personal than it used to be. Perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say, now that the personality that is and must be behind every newspaper of any influence and importance tends to withdrawal from public knowledge and notice.

To this tendency Mr. CLARK has yielded less than most editors, but he has remained in the older school of editors without allowing either himself or his paper to be less than thoroughly responsive to the spirit of the new age. Nor is all his attention confined to the conduct of The Courant. In listing these other activities Mr. CLARK himself significantly placed first his membership in the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of The Associated Press, but he is also a member of the Yale Corporation and a Director in many insurance, industrial, and other corporations, several of them of a public character, philanthropic, and artistic.

Coming to Know Her Enemy.

It is a notable fact, not without either meaning or importance, that in the recent references made by the Kaiser and his Generals to the enemies of Germany there is no longer any trace of the contempt which marked their utterances at the beginning of the war. And, curiously enough, at this hour, when the fate of the German Empire, by the admission of them all, is staked on the outcome of one great battle, their former savage hatred of their foes has been replaced by an almost cordially expressed respect for their courage and efficiency.

This change of tone could be variously explained. It might be interpreted, for instance, as due to confidence in the speedy success of the German arms, with domination of the world not long to be delayed. With such confidence it would be both easy and natural for the Germans to emphasize the magnitude of their achievement by proclaiming the prowess of their defeated antagonists. Victorious pugilists always compliment those whom they have beaten. But that can hardly be the only reason for the recognition of British and French valor of which the German Generals and the German press are now so lavish.

Added to that reason, probably, is a real respect, based on the knowledge forced upon them by four years of war, that they were mistaken in thinking the French a worn-out nation, the British a race rotted by luxury, wealth, and a long peace.

On the other side there is, because it is neither needed nor possible, no such change of sentiment to be observed. The Entente Allies have never doubted or denied the military strength of the Germans, nor have they now either occasion or inclination to reverse their judgment, their stern condemnation, of the utter ruthlessness with which the Germans have used and are using that strength. It will take more than German compliments to make the Allies forget the crimes of Germany, her violations of every international law, the innumerable phases of her "frightfulness," so characteristically illustrated, last week, by the wholesale slaughter of French civilians assembled in church on Good Friday.

Peculiarities Menacing Civilization.

Several of the war correspondents whose admirable dispatches in THE TIMES have pictured so vividly the colossal battle now waging in France have in one form or another seen in the way that German troops are treated and in the way they let themselves be treated two good reasons for declaring that Germany must be conquered if civilization as understood outside of Germany is to survive.

On the one hand, the German Generals send their men forward in dense masses, wave after wave, over ground swept by artillery, machine guns, and rifles, indifferent to everything except, not the certainty, but the chance, that the last group will survive and be able to overcome antagonists whose ammunition is expended or whose guns are too hot for further use. And it is hardly more perilous to the world that military leaders exist callous enough to ignore the cost of problematical success attained by such wholesale slaughter than it is that there are troops of the docility required for the performance of service so frightful or that there is a civilian population unable to make effective protest against the ruthless sacrifice of a people to advance or protect the interests of a class.

Slaughters approaching these in magnitude are seen on the other side only when the fighting is defensive—a very different thing, and requiring quite a different kind of courage.

It is not strange that when German soldiers are taken prisoner after participating in such charges they exult that they have fallen into the enemy's hands—that for them the war is over. One such captive is reported to have asked permission to go back and get his brother in an advanced listening post. Of course he was not allowed to do it, but the request hints what possibly might be effected if the German "cannon fodder" knew that as prisoners, instead of being tortured and slain, as their masters tell them, they would be well fed and kindly treated—far more kindly treated than they have any right to expect.

"NO SOFT PEACE."

But One That Corresponds with Germany's Crimes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After each parade of Prussian power and barbarity, the world is systematically told that the Germans are willing to make peace.

The system worked with—and wrecked Russia. It will be tried again, as soon as the Huns have a few gains on the war map, or as soon as the armies are again deadlocked.

The time has come when it is the duty of every American man, woman, and child to resolve that there shall be no peace "made in Germany" until a victorious allied army forces the Kaiser to sue for peace on Prussian soil.

The peace plea is coming as sure as the advertised "offensive." Like the Huns who made the recent attacks, it may be "all dressed up in new clothes." It will appeal to the pacifist, Socialist, Bolshevist elements of all nations. It will exhibit the very horrors of war invented by the Huns as a reason for stopping short of victory. It will plead that the criminals who plunged civilization into the "blood bath" should be pardoned, because it would cost so much to punish them.

Prussianism will use all the arts of cunning, all the technicalities of spacious pleading, to convince us that it should be paroled rather than given capital punishment. If we are men, with clear vision of the issues at stake, we will insist that the war must not stop until we have won, until the Prussian outlaw is actually disarmed and imprisoned in a relatively small corner of that "Middle Europe" he has sought to subjugate. All law is based on the ability and determination of men to protect themselves, their wives and children from criminal classes. There can be no more real peace or safety for democracy with the armed bandits of Berlin at large than there can be peace and safety in a town where outlaws overcome the police force.

The Kaiser says he "wants no soft peace, but one which corresponds with Germany's interests." We should remember this for the duration of the war and see that he gets no "soft peace," but one that corresponds with Germany's crimes against civilization.

J. S. EICHELBERGER.

Washington, March 23, 1918.

Men Anxious to Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the letter addressed to you by Captain Henry H. George, in which he states that we need some fighting men, but not men who seem to expect that their duties will be with the various noncombatant branches of the service. I quite agree with him, but does this gentleman know that there are hundreds of men who are not only willing, but anxious, desperately anxious, to kill Germans but cannot? I consider myself among them, in view of the fact that not only once, but four different times I have tried to enlist to fight as he said, but to my regret have been always told: "Sorry, young man, but you do not weigh enough." To my knowledge I am physically fit, my only disqualification being the one above stated.

Nevertheless, about three weeks ago I was called by my local board in order to go through the necessary physical requirements, and, as I expected, was found to be O. K., in other words, I have qualified and was placed in Class A1. Therefore, it seems to me that, after all, as I hope and pray, very shortly I will have the opportunity to prove that a man, in order to defend his country, does not need to weigh as much as our army regulations say he ought to do. To my way of thinking, what is most needed in order to serve our country, kill Germans, &c., is the following: Strong will power and, above all things, to be ready to fight and die, if necessary, for, or on, the "Frontier of Freedom." ALBERT J. COLE.

Brooklyn, March 29, 1918.

A National Conservatory of Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the discussion regarding the establishment of a national conservatory of music, why not make use of the National Conservatory of Music of America, which was chartered by Congress in 1891? This charter is now in the hands of a competent law firm, which is at work enlarging the plan to carry out my original idea in founding the conservatory, viz., the establishment of the National Conservatory of Music of America in Washington, with branches outside the District of Columbia adequate to serve the various States.

JEANNETTE M. THURBER.

New York, March 20, 1918.

The "Made in Germany" Mark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Verily it behooves us to be wary, even now, regarding German goods. My experience yesterday on purchasing Easter cards, one special one for a friend who has lost a brother in the war with Germany. On reaching home, preparing to address them, my eye caught sight of a very small mark. It required strong glasses to decipher it. I felt like a traitor on reading "printed in Germany." Those cards went into the fire.

New York, March 26, 1918. E. P.

APRIL, 1918.

April's standing tiptoe
Up on the edge o' the world,
With laughing eyes, all full of glee,
A piquant glance—such coquetry!
Finger on lip, head bent a bit,
Body all poised for a pirouette—
April's standing tiptoe
Up on the edge o' the world!

April's peering wistfully
Over the edge o' the world!
But sadness comes, the gladness goes
From dear eyes dulled with Pain's dire throes
As though, all sudden, an Atlas she,
Weighted with wild world-misery—
Dear April peering wistfully
Over the edge o' the world!

April's stealing tiptoe
Over the Heart o' the world,
Scanning the earth, the sea, and the sky,
Missing her frolic, but scorning to sigh,
Yearning for other years. Say, what do you see—
Will it be, can it be, Victory,
Oh, April stealing tiptoe
Over the Heart o' the world?

JOY KELSEY SMITH.

THE SEIZURE OF THE DUTCH SHIPS.

Authorities Cited on Principle of International Law Involved—Germany's Use of Neutral Property in War Against France.

By JUSTICE B. RUSSELL
of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be a strange thing if some of your more thoughtful readers should not begin to wonder how it can happen that two of the most law-abiding Governments in the world have agreed to seize four or five hundred thousand tons of shipping belonging to a neutral power. The right to seize the shipping of an enemy power we all understand. The right to seize contraband of war, although of neutral ownership, we can also understand. The right of a belligerent State to place a neutral under severe restrictions of various kinds has never been disputed, and the numerous disabilities of neutrals of many kinds have, ever since the days of Grotius and long before, been calmly and uncomplainingly acquiesced in. But how, it may well be asked, can it ever be legally possible for a belligerent sovereign to take the unoffending property of an innocent neutral out of his own hands and exercise over it what seems like a right of eminent domain which normally one would think must necessarily be restricted to the property of its own citizens or subjects? And yet this has been done with no apparent scruple on the part of those who have done it and with perfect equanimity on the part of the allied press on both sides of the Atlantic. There may have been here or there an occasional protest, but I have not had the fortune to discover a single word of objection or misgiving except in an article in the last number of The New York Nation.

The writer of this article questions the action of the British and American Governments and expresses a serious fear of the consequences. He considers it a dangerous proceeding even from a merely military point of view. Should the Dutch Government be deeply enough incensed at the action of the Allies to throw themselves into the arms of Germany, "what," asks the writer, "would even a million tons of shipping be worth by comparison with a well drilled Dutch army hurled on the left flank of the allied battle line in the west? And might not Holland in desperation come to the conclusion that such a stroke constituted her best hope of salvation from her present impossible situation?"

But it is not merely military considerations that worry the writer of this article. He considers—and rightly considers—that the ultimate strength of the cause of the Allies is its moral quality, and asks how, except in degree, the act of the Allies in seizing the Dutch ships can be distinguished from the action of Germany in overrunning Belgium. "If we must win this war by adopting the principle that might is right, let us prate no more of moral justifications; let us weep no more tears for Belgium and Serbia."

Now, it is an exceedingly strange thing that an article of this tenor could appear in one of the best written periodicals on this side of the ocean and doubtless by one of the most learned publicists on the continent without the faintest allusion being made to the principle of international law on which the action of the Allies is founded. I doubt if there is a text-book on the subject of international law in which this right is not discussed, and there are many in which it is not even questioned. I take the best known work on the subject to begin with—the monumental volume of Wheaton, in Atlay's edition—where I find on Page 416 these words:

> "There is yet another measure," says Sir R. Phillimore, "partaking also of a belligerent character, though exercised strictly speaking in time of peace, called by the French le droit d'angarie. It is an act of the State by which foreign as well as domestic vessels which happen to be within the jurisdiction of the State are seized upon and compelled to transport soldiers, ammunition, or the instruments of war; in other words, to become parties against their will to carrying on direct hostilities against a power with which they are at peace."

In Halleck's "International Law," an American work edited by his Honor Sir G. Sherston Baker, an associate of the Institut de Droit International, the right is recognized and referred to in the following words:

> The jus angaria is a right denoting compulsory service. It is of great antiquity, being referred to in the New Testament, (Matt. v., 41.) By virtue of this right neutral vessels within the territorial waters of a belligerent may be appropriated by a belligerent on payment of a reasonable price for compensation.

In Hall's treatise on international law, also edited by Atlay, the right is thus referred to:

> The general principle that neutral property in belligerent territory shares the liabilities of property belonging to subjects of the State is clear and indisputable, and no objection can be made to its effect upon property which is associated either permanently or for a considerable time with the belligerent territory. But it might, perhaps, have been expected and it might certainly have been hoped that its application would not have been extended to neutral property passingly within a belligerent State. The right to use, or even when necessary to destroy such property, is, however, recognized by writers under the name of the right of angary; its exercise is guarded against in a certain number of treaties; and when not so guarded against it has occasionally been put in practice in recent times with the acquiescence of neutral States. * * *

The most recent cases of the exercise of the right of angary occurred during the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The German authorities in Alsace, for example, seized for military use between 600 and 700 railway carriages belonging to the Central Swiss Railway, and a considerable quantity of Austrian rolling stock, and appear to have kept the carriages, trucks, &c., so seized for some time. Another instance which occurred nearly at the same moment attracted a good deal of attention, and is of interest as showing distinct acquiescence on the part of the Government of the neutral subjects affected. Some English vessels were seized by the German General in command at Rouen and sunk in the Seine at Duclair in order to prevent French gunboats from running up the river, and thus barring the German corps operating on its two banks from communication with each other. The German commanders appear to have endeavored in the first instance to make an agreement with the Captains of the vessels to sink the latter after payment of their value and after taking out their cargoes. The Captains having refused to enter into any such agreement, their refusal was by a strange perversion of ideas "considered to be an infraction of neutrality," and the vessels were sunk by the unnecessarily violent method of firing upon them while some, at least, of the members of the crew appear to have been on board.

The English Government did not dispute the right of the Germans to act in a general sense in the manner which they had adopted, and notwithstanding the objectionable details of their conduct, it confined itself to a demand that the persons whose property had been destroyed should receive the compensation to which a dispatch of Count Bismarck had already admitted their right. Count Bismarck on his side, in writing upon the matter, claimed that "the measure in question, however exceptional in its nature, did not overstep the bounds of international warlike usage." But he evidently felt that the violence of the methods adopted needed a special justification, for he went on to say: "The report shows that a pressing danger was at hand, and every other means of meeting it was wanting. The case was, therefore, one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible under the reservation of indemnification."

It is only fair to say that Wilson and Tucker, in their little text-book on international law, say in a note on page 320 that the practice of "angary" or "prestation" is by most jurists either condemned or regarded with disfavor, and the right in question is no doubt a survival from the days when war was the normal condition of the human race and peace a mere interlude between the successive acts in the tragedy of human existence. It will probably become obsolete when war comes to be looked upon by all peoples and nations, as it is already by all really advanced and civilized communities, as a hideous and barbarous anachronism. As the unreformed law of landlord and tenant was framed by landlords for landlords, the jus angaria was made by belligerents for belligerents. But, surely a practice which was resorted to at the expense of the French and with the acquiescence of the British Government by a statesman of the standing of Bismarck so recently as in the last great war must have some international standing and should be taken into account by any writer who undertakes to discuss the seizure of the Dutch ships under President Wilson's proclamation. And if pressing necessity be all that is required to justify the exercise of the right, what greater emergency could exist than the present need of shipping? Not the Allies only, but the whole world stands in danger of starvation from the ruthless and illegal destruction of shipping, belligerent and neutral alike, by the submarine assassins fitted out in German waters to prey upon the commerce of the world. Holland herself stands in the same danger as the rest of the world and needs the assistance that she will receive from this very act of seizing her ships. Her newspapers will no doubt protest, as they have done, for fear that if they do not they may be suspected by their German neighbors of welcoming the seizure. But her people, as the best informed correspondents are already assuring us, are only too well satisfied to have their tonnage employed in the best interests of humanity, alike neutral and allied.

B. RUSSELL.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., March 25, 1918.

Inspiring War Slogans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the coming of General Wood, and with our soldiers fighting side by side with the French and British, the phrase-making period of our Administration will soon, let us hope, be as dead as a door nail. We'll leave such phrases as "neutral even in thought," "too proud to fight," "peace without victory," and even "making the world safe for democracy" to the future historian. Today we need concreteness. No man fighting fire cries "I must save my home for future generations!" And if we are to do our part in defending our homes from the Hun the one phrase that we must forget is "making the world safe for democracy." Abstract phrases will not do for battle cries. The slogans that burst from a united country are the ones that get the enemy. "Remember the Maine!" We said it with white lips. "They shall not pass!" That saved Paris and the world. Now we need not abstract phrases, but men by the millions, airplanes by the thousands, transports by the hundreds, big guns in unlimited numbers, munitions in abundance. And we need them now. ANNA HAMLIN.

New York, March 30, 1918.

Soldiers of the Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the evening of March 28 I had the pleasure of listening to a very able speech by Vice President Marshall. Among other things he took exception to criticism of the Administration that was not constructive. I fully agree with him, and the following suggestion is not intended as a criticism, but merely as a possible solution of one of our labor difficulties. The farmer is going to be very hard pressed for sufficient labor this year, and as a result the question arises whether the maximum amount of foodstuffs will be raised.

For some time past, in fact, since mobilization, men have been discharged from the army for physical defects. Oftentimes this defect is very slight, and does not interfere with the men's earning a living. Instead of discharging men and officers for short-sightedness, defective hearing, hammer toe, fallen arches, &c., why not retain these men in the service and use them on farms. Men drafted and rejected for physical reasons could also come under this ruling. They may not be practical farmers, but the overseer, or owner, of the farm could certainly direct the work, and a Corporal or Sergeant in charge would see that the work was accomplished. As these men would be part of the regular army, discipline could be maintained. (Incidentally, most farmers would gladly pay $30 a month and board.)

I know personally of a number of men, seven, to be exact, who were discharged from my own company on a surgeon's certificate of disability, who could work on farms without any trouble or any physical ill-effects. The question might arise as to whether the men discharged would go on the farms of their own volition, but the fact that practically all manufacturing plants are offering high wages would tend to prevent the men from seeking farm labor. Whereas, if they were ordered to this duty while in the army there would be no question about their getting on the job. A. C. O.

Poughkeepsie, March 30, 1918.

THE CAMOUFLAGED CLOCK.

You seem very innocent when, from your shelf,
You tell me 'tis time to retire,
You're not in the slightest ashamed of yourself,
Though, really, you know, you're a liar.

It lacks sixty minutes of all that you say—
With your fraudulent hands o'er your face—
But as we need light to prepare for The Day
I will pardon your fib with good grace.

'Tis true you curtail, now, the time of the night,
And you probably pilfer some fun,
But you wake us, you bet, by the "dawn's early light"
For a new strangle-hold on the Hun.

So, camouflaged clock, here's more speed to your works,
Till Judgment Day comes for the Kaiser—
Till the Austrians, Bulgars, and likewise the Turks,
Are sensibly sadder—and wiser!

O. C. A. CHILD.

WAR SPIRIT MARKS EASTER SERVICES

Pastors Devote Sermons to Righteousness of the Allied Cause and Final Victory.

10,000 AT ST. PATRICK'S

Old Trinity Crowded to Hear Bishop Burch Hold Out Hope for Joy After Sorrow.

A wide range of war topics was handled with vigorous patriotism by the pastors in New York's churches yesterday in an Easter celebration characterized everywhere by the victory spirit that has spread over the city during the anxious days of the German drive. Crowds that were limited only by the capacity of the edifices thronged St. Patrick's Cathedral, Old Trinity, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and a host of lesser churches, and despite the silence imposed upon them by the religious character of the ceremonies, manifested unmistakably their response to stirring appeals for sacrifice that the war might be won and the Teuton menace obliterated.

Far less of a holiday spirit marked the day than has been common on other Easters when the nation was at peace, but it was notable that though the worshippers came in a different spirit, they came in as great, if not in greater numbers than before. Almost as if by common consent pastors devoted their sermons as generally to the morality of American participation in the war, and their prayers to pleas for the success of American arms, as though the day had been set apart for that purpose. The parallel between the Resurrection celebrated yesterday and the efficacy of the sacrifice exacted of the civilized world that man's upward progress might not be barred was drawn in many of the sermons.

An exception to the general rule of finding a war lesson in the occasion was that of the Church of the Messiah, where Dr. John Haynes Holmes made only indirect reference to the world conflict. At the end of his sermon, in response to questions about news dispatches from France to the effect that the Germans had circulated alleged extracts from his sermons among American and British troops, Dr. Holmes said:

"I was and am opposed to all wars as wars. But since our entrance into the world conflict I have said nothing, either in a sermon or privately, that is opposed to our entering the fight. The sermon referred to is probably one I preached the week before we entered the war, but from what I have learned from the dispatches my words were absolutely misquoted, and I am certain the truth is not being told our boys in the circulars said to have been distributed among them."

10,000 Attend Mass.

Despite big crowds at the early masses, it was estimated that nearly 10,000 persons attended St. Patrick's for the pontifical mass, at which Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, the rector, conveyed the Easter greetings of Cardinal Farley and the Cardinal's satisfaction at the success of the recent drive for funds for Catholic war welfare activities.

"We hope for the victory of our land over the powers of death and of hell," Mgr. Lavelle told the congregation. "We are fighting for every principle for which our Constitution stands. The war must be won." He pleaded, too, for funds for the support of Cathedral College, pointing out that military needs made it imperative to train more priests.

Father John H. O'Rourke, who preached the sermon, begged for wholehearted support of the Government, scored "swivel-chair officers" and profiteers and urged that Y. M. C. A. workers of draft age should be made to take their places in the trenches. He pleaded for a lasting spiritual elevation as the result of the war.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Cardinal Farley proceeded from his throne to the high altar and sang the pontifical mass. He was attended by four Knights of St. Gregory the Great, Justice Victor J. Dowling, John G. Agar, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Dr. Edward J. Keyes. Mgr. Thomas J. Carroll was master of ceremonies. Mgr. Lavelle acted as assistant priest to the Cardinal, while Rev. Bernard F. McQuade and Rev. John Quinn were deacons of honor. Rev. John Corbett was also deacon, and the Rev. Lawrence Hogan as subdeacon of the mass. At its conclusion, his Eminence imparted the papal benediction. The altar was aglow with hundreds of lighted candles, while the sides of the chancel were banked with flowers of many varieties, among which the usual Easter lilly was lacking.

Hundreds of soldiers and sailors attended the services. Many well-known persons were among the worshippers at the pontifical mass, among them Ignace Paderewski and John McCormack. The police estimated that 7,000 persons were turned away.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, preached the Easter morning sermon in Old Trinity to a congregation that filled all available space. Though, as in other churches, the service had been advanced an hour in accordance with daylight saving, the edifice was crowded long before the choir entered singing the processional.

History's Darkest Easter.

Bishop Burch pointed out that the world was passing through the darkest Easter season in its history, and urged his hearers, refraining alike from pessimism and groundless optimism, to "listen to the words of Christian experience—after death, life; after defeat, victory; after sorrow, joy." The pastor said the resurrection of Christ was a unique victory for all men and the only victory which contained no sting for any man. He discussed the evidence in favor of immortality, and said that to answer the question as to why God allowed the present world tragedy to proceed one must turn to the history of His dealing with His people, pointing out that every war had been succeeded by constructive and compensative progress. He declared the slogan of President Wilson, "No peace, except it be founded upon justice and liberty for all men," expressed the uplifting thought of millions engaged in the righteous war of America and her allies.

Preaching in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod, in his Easter sermon, asked: "Is Germany going to win this war and go unpunished? Is she to go scot free after springing this human holocaust upon the earth? Is that mad beast in Berlin going to remain in the saddle? Is hell, after all, going to come off victorious?

"You may condemn the boycott and call it immoral, but I want to say that so far as I am concerned I never expect, until Germany officially repents, to purchase another article made in Germany if I know it. I should like to circulate a pledge to that effect. At the beginning of our entrance into the war I noticed there were some ministers who publicly declared they would not pray for victory to our arms. I hope they have changed their minds, and I feel they ought to tell us so; any minister who refuses to pray for the victory of Old Glory is not a true American; he belongs in the other camp."

Dr. S. Edward Young in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, devoted a part of his sermon to denouncing the German shelling of Paris churches, an act which he said characterized the whole Prussian attitude.

Would Abolish German Papers.

Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church defended American soldiers for singing "frivolous" songs, calling "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" one of the most inspirational songs he ever had heard. He urged putting all German newspapers in this country out of business, and said he would put a fine on every German word spoken in this country during the war. He denounced the hypocrisy of German hymns.

In Grace M. E. Church last night Dr. Christian F. Reisner said some "bloodthirsty idiot" made the Kaiser's defeat sure when he persuaded William to adopt the ruthless submarine policy and added that there would be no use in God killing the Kaiser by some miracle, since another leader would take the militarist helm and the German people would not be chastened as they will be by a thorough beating.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo told the Young Men's Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church that the blessings of the war in the end would far outweigh the sacrifices and sufferings.

SOBER EASTER PARADE WITH NATION AT WAR

Simplicity and Conservatism Mark Women's Dress as They Walk with Men in Khaki.

The war laid an arresting hand on the Easter parade yesterday, and suppressed very manifestly the tendency toward gay display in millinery and gowns which usually has characterized such parades in past years. Even on last Easter Sunday, when America was just on the eve of declaring war, the sobering effect of what was to come made itself noticeable in the marked simplicity of women's dress. And yesterday the same thing was true, only a hundred times more so, as it was quite apparent that many women were making last year's styles serve for this year's wear.

In a sense it might be said that there was no Easter parade yesterday—just the usual throngs that pour out of the churches on Sundays, only much more inclined, by reason of the weather, to linger in the open and enjoy the softness of a real Spring morning. Occasionally there was a sparkle here and there of a brilliant red hat, the flash of a satin or silk gown of unusually bright color, but the wearer in almost every case was a girl just at the top of her teens, who daringly indulged herself, even in wartimes, in a real new Easter bonnet and a new Easter dress.

One mingling with the throngs as they passed up and down Fifth Avenue could overhear now and then an expression sharp of criticism, even resentment, when some woman appeared to be guilty of too lavish display in dress. But such an objection could not be raised to the appearance of the Easter crowd as a whole. Quiet and sombre colors prevailed throughout, the brightest touch in the dress of the women being created by the flowers which they wore.

Many Men in Uniform.

More striking, however, than the dresses worn by the women was the garb of the men. At times it seemed as though every fourth or fifth man was in khaki. Officers with bars on their shoulders, noncommissioned officers with stripes on their sleeves, privates, naval officers with long blue capes, and sailors—these were the men whose dress distinguished yesterday's procession from any Easter parade witnessed in this city in many years. Men and women in the throngs remarked often with a thrill of pleasure the presence of soldiers in such great numbers, and frequently recalled that last Easter practically the only uniforms seen on Fifth Avenue were those of Canadian, English, and French officers.

The Canadian, English, and French officers were there yesterday, too—and even in greater numbers than last year, but this year they were outnumbered by American officers and soldiers.

Fifth Avenue itself was less gayly adorned than it was last year, when flags were displayed in great clusters from every other building. The decorations yesterday were less numerous and more severe. The seriousness of a nation at war manifested itself also in the expression on the faces of men and women as they emerged from the churches, where they were called upon from the pulpits to respond to the demands of the hour. They were neither too gay nor too depressed. The general tone was one of serious determination to face great responsibilities and to endure, if need be, the great suffering that the war still has in store for the people of this country.

Conservatism in New Styles.

The dominating tendency of the new styles that made themselves apparent in the parade was entirely toward moderation and conservatism. The hats of the women seemed to run largely toward the small turban shapes, many of them obviously modeled after the khaki Winter caps of the soldiers. The poke bonnets of the civil war period also were present in great numbers. Tailor-made suits, in blues, browns, and grays, were prevalent. Military capes and military jackets also formed a popular feature of women's dress. It was apparent, too, that the utilization of wool and cloth by the army and navy had forced the dressmakers and tailors to economize in cloth in making skirts this year, causing a revival almost of the old hobble skirt effect.

Aside from the parade on Fifth Avenue, there was another parade to be seen yesterday on Grand Street. The east side came out in force, clad in its modest finery and as full of Passover gayety as the circumstances of the war and the fact that many sons, husbands, and brothers were called into the army would permit. Khaki struck as dominant a note on Grand Street as it did on Fifth Avenue, the thoroughfare being thronged by Jewish young men back from the cantonments on a furlough and looking ruddier and healthier than they had ever looked before.

Richardson-Castle.

Announcement is made of the marriage on Tuesday last of Lieutenant Lawrence Baxter Richardson, U. S. N., of Boston and Miss Eunice Elizabeth Castle of Seattle, Wash., in the Church of the Transfiguration. They were attended by Lieutenant Thomas Frederick Remington, U. S. N., and Mrs. Remington, who was Miss Gertrude Lelhy of Buffalo, N. Y., and for whom they were bridal attendants the day previous at their wedding ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The bridegrooms were at the Annapolis Naval Academy together, being graduated in June, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A FAREWELL LECTURE
BY THE
ABBOT OF CALDEY
will be given in the
Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza,
Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue,
on Tuesday next, April 2nd, at 8:45 o'clock.
Subject:
The Story of Caldey Island
With Stereopticon Views, and
The Effect of the War on England
Seats at $2.50 each may be obtained upon application to Miss Dryer, 12 East Sixty-third Street; also at door of ballroom on night of lecture.

Binner Famous Corset
MME. BINNER SAYS:
The newly designed Binner Corset cultivates a faultless figure—the result of my new system of individual pattern cutting. Old patterns obtained by the ordinary method are now useless, if one is to be comfortably and correctly corseted.
For the JEUNE FILLE, a new corset with original features; an invaluable aid to the youthful figure. Moderately priced.
All Fittings by Mme. Binner personally at
561 Fifth Ave. (at 46th St.)

EASTER DAYLIGHT BRINGS OUT THRONGS

Whole City Enjoys the First Extra Hour in Sunlight Recreations.

NO CONFUSION FROM CHANGE

Some Churchgoers Were an Hour Late, but No Baseball Games Were Called on Account of Darkness.

Multitudes of men, women, and children spent the extra hour of daylight yesterday, the first day in which the daylight saving law went into effect, in the city's parks and recreation places. Coney Island was alive with an Easter throng that was estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 persons. There were plenty of baseball games, and, so far as could be learned, no games were called "on account of darkness." Tennis courts and golf courses were popular, and games were played so long as there was daylight left, which was up to 7 o'clock, according to the clock.

The law, however, did not go into effect without some inconvenience to those who failed to turn their timepieces an hour ahead. Many who failed to read the instructions given in the newspapers to turn the clock ahead awoke yesterday and found themselves an hour late at their usual Sunday activities. The attendance at the churches was reported as unusually large, but many of the churchgoers were an hour behind the new time. Here and there was found a person who insisted on sticking to the "old time," on the ground that it was more nearly "rooster time," but on the whole the change was observed generally. Those who looked toward the sky at nightfall expecting to see a miracle were disappointed. The sun did not stand still at 6 o'clock, but there was sufficient light to read by and to play by until 7 o'clock, which was about an hour more of daylight than there was the previous day.

The change had been announced a week ago in many of the churches, and some pastors had put up signs to notify the public that the Easter sermon would begin according to clock time. In these churches few were tardy.

At the celebration yesterday morning at the Aldine Club, speeches were made before and after the clock on the Metropolitan Tower had been turned in sight of several thousand persons. Among those who spoke after 2 o'clock was Police Commissioner Enright, who took occasion to say that he did not think there was a more loyal body of men than those in the department.

"And, furthermore, I want to say that there is nothing to prevent the man who is swinging his club and tramping his beat from reaching the highest command in the department under the conditions which exist at present," he continued. "The day of mysterious orders issuing from somewhere outside of the department has passed, and we now have a department in charge of practical policemen who have devoted years to its welfare.

"I don't claim to be the best policeman in the world, but when I think that I have climbed up from the ranks and reached the command of over 11,000 men, I cannot but help impress the men of the force with the possibilities for the future. Close attention to duty, a clean record and unflinching loyalty are the stepping stones to achievement in the Police Department as it is run at present."

SAVED FOOD WITH DAYLIGHT

Camp Dix Appetites Fall to Run on New Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., March 31.—Everything but the stomachs of soldiers approved the daylight saving schedule. The camp awoke one hour earlier than usual this morning, and at breakfast the thing was not so noticeable, but at noon and evening mess, appetites refused to perk up to their accustomed power. Cooks said their companies ate 30 per cent. below par when summoned to dinner at 11 o'clock, standard time. There was some fussing when "taps" sounded one hour earlier tonight, but officers suggested that after a day's work on the new time schedule every soldier would be ready to "hit the hay" tomorrow night.

Camp Dix is prepared to receive several thousand new recruits beginning tomorrow. The plan adopted for the recent quota of 7,000 Jersey men of allotting the men to regiments without regard to home localities will be followed with the new drafters. The 5,000 Jersey men of the recent quota remaining after the transfer of 2,000 to special units will be permanently assigned to regiments during the coming week.

GRIM EASTER BY THE SEA.

Soldiers Replace College Boys on Atlantic City's Boardwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—More than 400,000 visitors marched under clear, sunny skies in the great Eastern turnout today on the boardwalk. The pageant represented much prosperity, but little individuality in the matter of clothes. To be comfortably and sensibly garbed seemed the thing, and the weird styles of former years were conspicuously absent.

The Easter crowd was not a merry one. The gayety and good fun of the college boys who formerly spent their Spring vacation here was lacking. In their places came boys in sailor uniforms and boys in khaki, and their presence was a grim reminder of the fact that the nation was at war. There were many military men of distinction in the parade, including Major Leon Osterrieth, chief of the Belgian Military Mission in the United States.

Mayor John F. Hylan, Mrs. Hylan, and Miss Virginia Hylan were among the interested spectators. In the Mayor's party were Mr. and Mrs. Grover A. Whelan and John Simnot. The party has been at the Shelburne since Thursday. Mayor Hylan returned to New York this afternoon. He would not be interviewed, saying he was only down for a few days and had left the cares of office at home.

DRIVE FOR JEWISH ORPHANS

Brooklyn Federation Hopes to Raise Half a Million Dollars.

At a dinner at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum last night plans were completed for a $500,000 drive to start today in the effort to raise funds for the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. It is hoped that 25,000 members will be obtained for the federation who will guarantee a fund of $500,000 each year. The drive is to end on April 15.

The dinner, in addition to opening the drive, celebrated the installation of the new kosher kitchen at the asylum. Among the speakers were Louis L. Firuski, President of the asylum; Rabbi Louis D. Gross of Temple Israel, Magistrate Alexander H. Geismar, Chairman of the Campaign Committee; Samuel Rottenberg, Rabbi Wolf Gold of Temple Beth Jacob Anshe Sholem, Nathan S. Jonas, Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky, Rabbi Israel Klein, and Meyer Steinbrink. It was reported last night that $75,000 had been pledged already.

CROWD CAPITAL CHURCHES.

Washington Dispenses with the Usual Easter Fashion Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — There was no fashion parade on Connecticut Avenue today, although all the fashionable churches along that thoroughfare had capacity congregations at the morning services, while at the Episcopal Cathedral, where the visiting Archbishop of York officiated, hundreds of would-be worshippers failed to get into the edifice.

Mrs. Wilson attended St. John's Church at the 11 o'clock service, unattended by the President, a departure from their usual procedure, as when the President does not accompany his wife to the Episcopal church of her choice, she usually attends the Central Presbyterian Church with him.

This afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson took a long motor ride. There are no holiday guests at the White House today.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, following the well-established custom of Mr. McLean's parents, entertained a large breakfast company at Friendship, their suburban home, today, and will probably continue this form of entertainment each Sunday throughout the Spring season, although they are still occupying their town house on McPherson Square.

There were also a number of luncheon and breakfast companies at the suburban clubs, one of the largest being given at Chevy Chase by Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, for their daughter, in compliment to Miss Anne Hopkins and Miss Margaret Fahnestock, who are brides-elect of Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively. Miss Harlow will serve in the bridal party of each.

The marriage of Miss Hopkins and Captain John Gregory Hope of the British Army will take place at St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday afternoon and that of Miss Fahnestock and Sylvanus Stokes, Jr., at the Episcopal Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon.

McADOO GOES TO SPRINGS.

Secretary of the Treasury to Rest at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 31.—Dr. W. T. Elsing of New York, who gave a very interesting talk in the ballroom of the Greenbrier this afternoon on "The Bright Side of Life in Darkest New York," spoke also at the Presbyterian Church to the Sunday school children.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo arrived at the Greenbrier last evening from Washington to pass a few days. Mr. McAdoo is resting and preparing for the third Liberty Loan campaign. Oscar Price, publicity promoter for the loan, and J. H. Schaffer are with him.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Steele and John N. Steele, Jr., arrived at the Greenbrier to pass some time. Allen G. Wellman joined Mrs. Wellman and Miss Veda Parker for Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Putnam and John P. Terry of New York arrived by automobile from South Carolina and will pass several weeks at the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. James William Corrigan of Cleveland have come to take the cure.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Hill are here from St. Louis for several weeks.

Arthur A. Kahn is here from New York.

Motor parties were out in large numbers, and among those motoring to Hot Springs were Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bass, who are passing their honeymoon here. Mr. Cornelius Zabriskie entertained a party of six at Elmhurst Farm for dinner after motoring to Lewisburg. Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Flick drove through Oakhurst. Dr. John Freeland entertained a party of eight friends at the Log Cabin for luncheon.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—Ex-Ambassador from Russia Count George Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff will come from Chevy Chase in June to occupy the James Gordon Bennett estate on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence has returned to Providence, after visiting Miss Rose A. Grosvenor.

Mrs. D. L. Hutchinson of Kentucky will pass the Summer in Newport. Mrs. Paulding Fosdick of New York opens her cottage in May. Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of New York will be at the Cloisters in June.

Governor Lewis Livingston Beeckman will speak to the officers, enlisted personnel, and the civilian employes at the torpedo station next week relative to the Third Liberty Loan.

Captain Reginald G. Vanderbilt is at Sandy Point Farm over Easter.

Captain Morgan Belmont is somewhere in France with the Aviation Corps. Mrs. Belmont and their daughter will spend the Summer at Newport with Mrs. Belmont's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Commander Alfred G. Howe, U. S. N., entertained with a tea at the torpedo station this afternoon. Mrs. Ellason, wife of Pay Inspector Charles W. Ellason, poured.

Miss Carolyn Wells Weds Today.

The marriage of Miss Carolyn Wells, an author, and Hadwin Houghton of 327 Central Park West will take place today at the residence of Mrs. Frank Sprague, 241 West End Avenue, and the Rev. Huber Gray Beuhler, Head Master of the Hotchkiss Preparatory School at Lakeville, Conn., will perform the ceremony. Some relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to the wedding.

Engagements.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Martha Taylor Davis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Ensign Robert Horatio Byrne, U. S. N. R., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byrne of East Orange, N. J.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Lindstedt, a daughter of Mrs. William E. Lindstedt, to Boudinot Stimson of Philadelphia, now with the United States Ambulance Corps. Mr. Stimson is a son of Frederic Stimson of this city, and was a student at Yale, in the class of 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses N. Baker of Oakwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wright Baker, to Captain Robert W. Daniels, U. S. A. Captain Daniels has been in France with the American Expeditionary Force since last August, and has spent most of his time as an instructor in an artillery school.

Mrs. John Leary of the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Leary, to Major James Taber Loree, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonor F. Loree of West Orange, N. J. Mr. Loree is the President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. No date has been set for the marriage.

Announcement has also been made of the engagement of Miss Blanche Lebiane, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lebiane of North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J., to Cadet Walter Chapman of the Royal Flying Corps and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chapman of Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Dillard of 1,283 Dean Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Dillard Cox, to Willis Hopper Stafford, son of Mrs. Willis E. Stafford and the late Mr. Stafford of 639 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Mildred E. Wellhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wellhouse of Atlanta, Ga., to Corporal Lawrence J. Steinhardt, 112th Regiment, Heavy Field Artillery, and son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Steinhardt of Newark, N. J.

LAST-HOUR RUSH TO REPORT INCOMES

Mail of the Revenue Collectors Is Swamped with Returns from Taxpayers.

EXPECT CROWDS TODAY

Extensions of Time to be Granted to Those Unable to Report Because of the Crush.

This is the last day on which income and excess profits tax returns may be filed, except in cases where extensions of time have been obtained. The mail yesterday was swamped with returns, and great lines of people are expected today at the Internal Revenue offices, at 1,150 Broadway, and at the Custom House. Every possible effort will be made by a large staff at each office to take care of those who appear to file their returns, and those who make a bona fide effort to file their returns but are unable to do so because of the rush, will receive an extension of time, it was announced.

Collector William H. Edwards of the First District, whose office is at the Custom House, announced that his office would be open until midnight and every one in the building at that time who found it impossible to file his statement would be able to file it later without any penalty.

For the benefit of those who have received extensions of time, however, Collector Edwards announced that he had received a telegram from the Treasury Department, saying that all taxpayers who had received an extension of time must pay their tax when they file their returns. Collector Edwards also said that there would be no further extensions today, except in cases of illness or the absence of the principal and of those who appear at the office to file their statements but find it is physically impossible because of the crowds.

All returns which were received by mail up to 12 o'clock tonight, Mr. Edwards said, would be considered as properly filed. When asked if returns mailed on Monday from this city or from points out of town, which failed to reach his office until Tuesday or Wednesday, would be considered as filed within the time limit, he said that he would consider such cases on their merits.

These directions for the taxpayer who for no fault of his own has failed to file a return were issued by Collector Edwards yesterday:

If for any reason you have tried to get an extension and have failed; if for any reason you are unable to file your correct income tax return, get a blank income tax form at the Custom House, write in your name and address or the name of your corporation or partnership, give as many facts as possible and have it witnessed by one of the Deputy Collectors. This will be considered a tentative return. Thus you place yourself within the rule and avoid penalty. You will be allowed to make a correct return within thirty days. This will be attached to your original papers and sent to Washington. I suggest that taxpayers do this even though they have no figures at all; only write in your blanks that the correct figures will be sent as soon as possible.

This is necessary, it was understood, for the reason that the Treasury Department is anxious to ascertain at the earliest possible date approximately how much revenue the Government will receive from this source.

One of the rulings on income tax, which was sent out yesterday, was that which forbids a divorced husband to deduct money paid as alimony from his taxable income, but does not require the wife receiving alimony to pay an income tax on it.

The following statement has been issued for the information of men who carry on farming as a recreation:

A person cultivating or operating a farm for recreation or pleasure on a basis other than the recognized principles of commercial farming, the result of which is a continual loss from year to year, is not regarded as a farmer. In such cases, if the expenses incurred in connection with the farm are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the receipts from sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income; and the expenses incurred being regarded as personal expenses will not constitute allowable deductions in the return of income derived from other sources.

In the case of a man having a farm as a speculation, the extra amount of expenses in building up the farm, in the way of fertilizing, better fences, and general improvement of the farm, has been ruled to be capital investment, and such items are not deductible from the gross income until the farm is disposed of, the transaction completed and closed, and the profits and losses definitely ascertained.

Collector Edwards said yesterday that the enormous number of returns which had been delayed until the last few days, together with the fact that many of the largest income tax payers had received extensions of time, made it impossible to estimate the collections with any degree of accuracy, but he believed that fully half a billion dollars would be collected in his district.

BIG BILLS READY TO PASS.

Loan, War Finance, and Export Measures Approach Final Stages.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Entering the fifth month of the second war session, Congress this week is expected to complete three more important measures—the new Liberty Loan legislation, the bill creating a War Finance Corporation, and the long pending Webb Export bill. Work will continue on the Overman bill, vesting President Wilson with greater powers for reorganization, and attention will be given during the week to the amendments to the Selective Draft act.

Right of way is to be given in the Senate to the Liberty Loan bill, authorizing $4,500,000,000 more war bonds, $8,000,000,000 Treasury certificates, and further loans of $1,500,000,000 to the Allies. This measure, which goes tomorrow from the House to the Senate, should be law before next Saturday, when the third Liberty Loan campaign begins.

The conference report on the Administration bill for the War Finance Corporation is slated for presentation tomorrow. The Senate and House will act on it in turn, with prospects of its transmission to the President by midweek.

Presentation in the House of the conferees' agreement on the Webb Export bill, which would permit American exporters to combine in foreign commerce and has been pending before Congress for several years, also is planned for tomorrow.

Daniel Moynahan Dead.

Daniel Moynahan, Collector of Assessments and Arrears for the last twelve years, died suddenly at his home, 440 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night in his sixty-fifth year. He had returned to his office recently following a severe attack of pneumonia. His death was thought to have been due to a heart attack brought on by his weakened condition. Mr. Monyahan was appointed Aug. 20, 1906, by Herman A. Metz when the latter was Controller.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FINK.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Fink, (nee Davidson,) 214 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son, March 30, 1918.

FRECHTMAN.—March 29, at Dr. Bronor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frechtman, a daughter.

ROSENBLOOM.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rosenbloom, (nee Celia Beigel,) of 869 Stebbins Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a son on March 28, 1918.

SOLOMON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Solomon, (nee Sadye Gisser,) at 80 2d Av., a son, March 27, 1918.

CHILDS.—March 30, 1,144 84th St., Brooklyn, to Lieutenant and Mrs. E. W. F. Childs, a son.

DANIELS.—March 30, Maluk's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Daniels, a son.

JACOBS.—March 29, Minzesheimer's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Jacobs, a son.

LEWIS.—March 27, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lewis, a daughter.

PFEIFFER.—March 28, New York Medical College, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfeiffer, a son.

Engaged.

ERNST—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Marks of Cincinnati announce the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to George G. Ernst of New York City.

ANTIN—HERZBERG.—Nellie Herzberg to Morris Antin.

BONISTALLI—HILL.—Anna Hill to F. Bonistalli.

CALHOUN—BERRY.—Grace Berry to Lieutenant Taylor P. Calhoun, U. S. N.

GEIL—ROSENTHAL.—Rebecca Rosenthal to Henry Geil.

GOLDING—ENGLANDER.—Ruth Englander to Harry W. Golding.

GOULD—KURTZ.—May Kurtz to David M. Gould.

GROSSMAN—ZEISLER.—Julia E. Zeisler to Harry Grossman.

HARRIS—THORMAN.—Helen R. Thorman to Joseph H. Harris.

HYMAN—LEVY.—May Levy to Henry M. Hyman.

KARMAN—ARONT.—Minnie Aront to Archie F. Karman.

LICHT—ROTH.—Jennie Roth to Herman Licht.

ROSENBLUM—KRONENBERG.—Rena Kronenberg to David Rosenblum.

ROSENTHAL—WEINSTEIN.—Lillian Weinstein to Walter Rosenthal.

Married.

WOOLFOLK—YOUNG.—Mrs. E. L. Young of 306 West 93d Street announces the marriage of her daughter, Olive Louise, to Mr. Roper Blackeby Woolfolk on March 30, at St. Agnes's Chapel.

WEISS—KRAUSE.—March 29, Eva E. Krause to Abe Weiss.

WHIPPLE—ONATIVIA.—March 30, Vera Onativia to Dana de P. Whipple.

Brooklyn.

DREYFUSS—BRENNER.—March 24, Gussie Brenner to Alexander Dreyfuss.

HART—NELSON.—March 24, Ethel Stilson to David A. Hart.

HINCHMAN — SONDERN. — March 26, Gertrude P. Sondern to Ralph P. Hinchman, Jr.

Died.

ALLEN.—On March 30, 1918, Christina Kip Allen, in her 90th year. Services at 517 West 135th St., 5 o'clock Monday. Interment in Buffalo.

BAKER.—George D., a former resident of Chicago, died on Sunday after a short illness. He was born in Chicago 84 years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last 10 years. He is survived by his wife, Mary E. Lynam, three sons, one daughter. Funeral from his late home, 1,158 New York Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 2 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

BARRETT.—Sarah, beloved wife of Frederick G. Barrett. Funeral service, Church of the Resurrection, 74th St., near Park Av., Monday morning, April 1, at 9:30 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BLACKWELL.—In London, Robert Winthrop Blackwell, formerly of New York, son of the late James and Charlotte Augusta Mills Blackwell.

BURKE.—On March 31, at his residence, 157 West 84th St., Joseph J., beloved husband of Mary A. Burke, (nee O'Neill,) father of Walter J., Joseph J., and Frank Burke. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLIFTON.—Catherine Beryl. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M.

COHEN.—On Saturday, March 30, Sara, wife of the late Benjamin L. Cohen, in her 80th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

COHEN.—Grand Lodge, U. O. T. S.: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Worthy Sister Sara Cohen of Immanuel Lodge No. 1, in her 80th year. Funeral private.
EMMA SCHLESINGER,
Grand President.
BIANCA B. ROBITSCHER,
Grand Secretary.

CREVELING.—Dr. Joseph Painter Creveling died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Auburn, March 30, aged 70. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at Auburn; Interment at New Britain, N. J. Please omit flowers.

DEIBEL.—March 30, 1918, Henry Deibel. Service Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—On Sunday, March 31, at his residence, 975 Park Av., the Rev. Leo J. Doyle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAUBEL.—Elizabeth, March 30, beloved mother of John H. and Philip F. Faubel. Funeral services Tuesday, 2:30 P. M., at 153 East 44th St. Interment Oakwood.

FERGUSON.—On Saturday, March 30, Grace E., beloved wife of George E. Ferguson, and sister of Lottie A. Webster. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,414 University Av., Bronx, Tuesday evening, April 2, 8 o'clock.

FLETCHER.—On Saturday, March 30, 1918, Priscilla, daughter of Mary P. and the late James Fletcher, formerly of Brooklyn. Services at Fred Riker's Funeral Parlors, 760 Carroll St., at 7th Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

FRANKEN.—On March 30, John A., husband of the late Ida May Martin. Services at Cattell & Williams Funeral Parlors, 62 West 102d St., Monday, 7:45 P. M.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on March 31, of pneumonia, John, beloved husband of Julie and father of Isabelle. Funeral private from his late residence, 162 East 40th St.

FUENKENSTEIN.—On March 29, 1918, Anna, beloved mother of Arthur, Selma, Mrs. J. C. Banks, Polly, and Frances. Funeral from her late residence, 629 West 170th St., Monday, April 1, 10:30 A. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

GAGER.—Benjamin S., age 14, son of C. Stuart and Bertha Bogg Gager, at 29 Linden Av., Brooklyn, March 31. Notice of funeral later at New York. Y. Greene and Albany papers please copy.

GERTY.—At his home, 865 Sedgwick St., Ridgewood, L. I., on Saturday, March 30, 1918, John F. Gerty, aged 72 years, husband of Jennie Gerty. Funeral services at Chapel Flushing Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

GOLDSTEIN.—Harris E., beloved husband of Yetta (nee Holzwasser,) and father of Goldie Eckstein, Rae Holzwasser, and Sam Goldstein. Funeral notice later.

GRAFF.—On March 30, 1918, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Alvin Graff, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Madison Av., Spring Valley, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 2 P. M.

HARPER.—On Sunday, March 31, 1918, Eugene F., beloved husband of Margaret E. Flannery, and son of James D. and late Mary F. Harper. Funeral Wednesday, April 3, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 140 West 108th St., N. Y., thence to St. Rose of Lima's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9:30 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HORTON.—Floyd Melvin, March 30. Funeral services at his late residence, 359 West 22d St., Monday, April 1, 8 P. M. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.

JONES. — Entered into rest on Easter morning, Beatrice E., beloved wife of Louis G. Jones. Funeral services on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock from her late residence, 139 Lynch St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KENNEDY.—Andrew Robinson, on Sunday, March 31, in his eighth year, eldest son of George Jewett and Lillian Robinson Kennedy. Services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock from his late residence, 16 Heights Park, Bloomfield, N. J. Interment private.

KING.—On March 30, 1918, of pneumonia, at his home, in New Canaan, Conn., Rupert Cochrane King, beloved husband of Grace Marvin King and son of the late Edward and Isabella Ramsay King. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Tuesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock.

LARKIN.—Suddenly on March 30, George F. Larkin in his 34th year, beloved husband of Isabella Larkin, (nee

DEPLETION OF MAJOR LEAGUE TEAMS BY DRAFT WILL GIVE YOUNG PLAYERS CHANCE

DRAFT DISRUPTING BIG LEAGUE TEAMS

All Clubs Are Hard Hit by Loss of Stars to Country's Service.

TRADE DEALS MAY SUFFER

Managers In Quandary as to Their Lineups—New Players May Get Better Chance.

With Uncle Sam drafting major league ball players over night, and the opening of the season only two weeks away, the outcome of the pennant races in the two leagues becomes a big gamble. Events of the last week have awakened club owners to the fact that they do not know from one day to another where they stand in regard to their players.

Just when Bob Shawkey was looming up as the best pitching selection of the Yankees for the coming season, he received the call to duty, and the next morning one of Miller Huggins's best pitchers was gone. Pitchers Evans and Mulligan, two of Pittsburgh's promising youngsters, have received the call to report for war duty after having entrained for three weeks with the Pirates, and Manager Bezdek finds a big gap in his pitching staff.

Urban Shocker, one of the Yankee pitchers traded to St. Louis, has received his call, and his loss will be a heavy blow to the Browns. Chuck Ward was suddenly called from Hot Springs just when Manager Robinson had fitted him into his infield machinery, and now the Dodgers must get another infielder. The draft is raising havoc with many of the trades which were made during last Winter, and those managers who took a chance on players of draft age on the gamble that they might not be called are heavy losers.

There are four other members of the Yankee team who are in Class A1 and are liable to be called at any time. They are Walter Pipp, the regular first baseman; Bob McGraw and Ed Monroe, two of Huggins's most promising young pitchers, and Muddy Ruel, one of his best young catchers.

Huggins does not know but that he will wake up any morning and find these players gone. It is the same with Benny Kauff of the Giants. He is likely to be called any day and the loss of his batting strength would be a hard blow to McGraw's National League champions.

The uncertainty of the tenure of a ball player's connection with a club is being forcibly illustrated every day. When Uncle Sam calls there is no delay and it is already quite evident that managers have made a serious mistake in building up their clubs depending on players liable to draft to fill important positions.

While it is a hard blow to the clubs to lose their players now, it will be even more disorganizing to the teams to lose players after the season gets under way. But nevertheless this is sure to happen. The condition of affairs which will probably confront the baseball clubs after the season gets under way, or even sooner than that, will upset all the calculations of the prophets, who have already tried to guess the outcome of the pennant races. It is generally conceded that the Chicago White Sox will be the leaders in the American League, while the Giants are again favored in the National. These conclusions have been arrived at without giving much weight to the possible changes in the makeup of the clubs because of the draft.

Without Robertson and Benny Kauff the Giants' batting strength is sure to be weakened, and the possibility of Young and Wilhoit filling up the gap is problematical. There is no way of telling what other players may be called before the Summer is over. The White Sox have not yet been as hard hit by the draft as other clubs, but there may be important developments before the season is over which will change the makeup of the team.

YANKEES TO BREAK CAMP.

Only One More Day of Training Scheduled for Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 31.—The Yanks have one more day to spend in Macon. They go to Dublin, Ga., for a game with the Braves tomorrow, and return here Tuesday for the continuation of the series with the National Leaguers. Tuesday night they say au revoir to Macon.

The regulars have been here two weeks and have not lost a day from training, although the weather all that time has not been above reproach. It has been changeable, but has not interfered with work. Spells of fine, sunny weather have been interspersed with windy or cloudy days. The first half of last week was splendid, the latter part disagreeable. Several colds have appeared among the squad, but aside from these the men are in good trim.

What pitchers there are are in pretty fit condition to hook up with the Stallings coterie, and Huggins has two catchers in excellent shape. Bowman is the only pitcher who couldn't go into the box in an important game. He reported with a sore arm and still has it.

Huggins's pitchers against the Braves tomorrow will be Mogridge, Russell, and Monroe. They have come along nicely in training, and as Caldwell, Love, and Thormahlen all showed signs of real form yesterday the pitching staff might be worse off. If Pratt, who was laid up yesterday with a cold, does not go to Dublin, Ward and Beck will be taken, with Ward first substitute.

The most eventful development of the day from a baseball standpoint had to do with a report that George Stallings and Buck Herzog were in conference at Haddock, Ga., where Stallings's farm is situated, and that they were in a fair way to patch up their differences. Stallings was called by telephone from here and confirmed the report. More than that, he said Herzog had come to terms and that everything was all right.

Herzog will have a talk with Percy Haughton, President of the Braves, Stallings said, and will join the team in Augusta on Wednesday ready to play. Stallings is under the weather and will not go to Dublin. In his absence Ed Konetchy will have charge of the team.

Hagen and Barnes Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31.—Alexander Ross of Detroit and Herbert Lagerblade of Youngstown, both of whom are attached to the Pinehurst Country Club during the Winter months, took on Walter Hagen of Rochester, the new North and South open champion, and Jim Barnes of Broadmoor at Pinehurst today and won by 3 and 2. Ross had 35, 35—70 on the championship course. Lagerblade had a 74.

GIANTS AGAIN BEAT TEXANS.

Get Fewer Hits but Almost as Many Runs in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 31.—The Giants yesterday trimmed San Antonio by the score of 8 to 1 by burying them under fifteen hits. Today the Giants proved to the satisfaction of a much larger crowd that they could win just as easily with far less exertion. They let the San Antonio boys do most of the hitting, the Texans knocking out ten hits against eight for New York, but the Giants won by almost the score of yesterday—7 to 1.

Today's game was rather ragged, but the Giants took full advantage of the bad playing of the locals, whereas New York always settled down and held tight when its pitchers were in trouble. At that the lone San Antonio score was a gift run. Benny Kauff lost an easy fly ball in the sun in the second inning, and it netted Hale a two-bagger. Hale scored when Fletcher obligingly muffed Pier's fly on the foul line.

The grandstand was practically a mass of khaki, and the soldiers picked out Benny Kauff as their hero. Benny made good with the soldiers by twice meeting the ball for two-base hits. However, in the field Benny didn't look so good; he let one fly get away from him, and permitted a grounder to roll through his legs.

George Burns stole home in the fifth inning. It was a pretty piece of work, as the catcher had the ball, but Burns got around him with a hook slide. Burns took a real big part in the afternoon's doings, as he hammered out a double and a single and walked twice.

Slim Sallee, the tall left-hander, and Jesse Barnes, the lean left-hander, attended to McGraw's pitching. Sallee allowed four hits in four innings, but two of them would have been stopped by faster fielding. Barnes was hit pretty hard, and several times sharp support pulled him out of trouble.

The score:

GIANTS.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Young,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Kauff,cf	2	2	0	4	0
Wilhoit,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Burns,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Hem'way,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Fletcher,ss	2	1	2	2	3
Rodriguez,ss	0	0	0	2	1
McInnis,3b	2	1	1	1	0
McCarty,c	2	0	0	3	1
Rariden,c	1	0	0	1	1
Sallee,p	2	0	0	1	1
Barnes,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	35	8	10	27	18

SAN ANTONIO.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Baggan,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Lebean,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Perry,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Gibson,c	3	0	1	4	3
Anderson,c	1	0	0	1	0
Northen,rf	4	0	1	0	1
Hale,3b	4	1	2	4	2
Henning,ss	4	0	0	5	3
Pier,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	5
Hydorn,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRoss	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	10	27	18

Giants	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	—7
San Antonio	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

a Batted for Hydorn in ninth.

Errors—Kauff, Fletched, (2,) Gibson, (2,) Northern, (2,) Hydorn, (2.)

Two-base hits—Kauff, 2; Burns, Hale, Pier. Stolen bases—Holke, 2; McCarthy, Burns. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Holke; Fletcher, Doyle, and Holke; Harper, Henning, and Pier; Perry, Henning, and Pier. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Harper, 6; Hydorn, 2. Left on bases—Giants, 4; San Antonio, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, (Zimmerman, Fletcher.) Hits—Off Sallee, 4 in 4; Barnes, 6 in 5; Harper, 7 in 7; Hydorn, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; Barnes, 1; Harper, 8; Hydorn, 1. Passed ball—Gibson. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

OLSON'S ERRORS EXPENSIVE

His Misplays Pave Way for Red Sox Victory by 7 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—The inner defense of Brooklyn broke down in the ninth inning today and the Dodgers allowed another game to slip from their grasp in the exhibition series with the Boston Red Sox. The Red Sox seized the opportunity to stage a rally and won out by a score of 7 to 4.

The ball game was tossed away on two costly errors by Ivy Olson on comparatively easy chances. He muffed a ground ball and a minute later dropped a throw for a force play at second. The two misplays paved the way for five runs.

Up to the ninth inning Brooklyn had played steady ball, and, behind good pitching by Burleigh Grimes, was leading by two runs. Grimes, who started in the fifth inning after Larry Cheney had worked four innings with a sore arm, had held Boston safely and was breezing along to a victory, when Olson's errors wrecked things.

The score:

BOSTON, (A. L.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Evers,2b	3	1	1	0	1
Fisher,2b	2	1	0	3	0
Strunk,cf	2	1	1	2	1
McInnis,3b	5	1	1	0	4
Hoblitzel,1b	3	1	2	11	2
Whitem'n,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Scott,ss	5	1	1	2	3
Agnew,c	3	0	0	8	0
Schang,c	1	0	1	1	1
Mays,p	2	0	1	1	1
Jaynes,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	1	0	0	0	0
aRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	7	10	27	13

BROOKLYN, (N. L.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	2
O'Mara,2b	3	1	0	2	2
Daubert,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Myers,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Hickman,rf	4	1	1	1	0
O'Rourke,3b	2	1	0	0	1
Miller,c	2	0	0	6	2
Krueger,c	2	0	2	1	0
Cheney,p	1	0	1	0	2
Grimes,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	4	7	27	11

a Batted for Jaynes in eighth.

Score by innings:

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—4

Errors—Olson, 2; O'Mara, O'Rourke, Cheney.

Two-base hits—Evers, Strunk, Schang, Krueger. Three-base hits—Daubert, Hickman. Home run—Myers. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, 2, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice flies—Whitman, Myers. Double play—Hoblitzel to Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; Grimes, 2; Jaynes, 1; Bush, 1. Hits—Off Cheney, 5 in 4 innings; Grimes, 5 in 5; Mays, 4 in 5; Jaynes, 1 in 2; Bush, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Jaynes, (O'Rourke,) Bush, (Omara.) Struck out—By Cheney, 4; Mays, 3; Grimes, 8; Bush, 1. Wild pitches—Jaynes, Bush. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Hart and Klem.

Other Exhibition Games.

	R.	H.	E.
Houston, (Texas League)	8	15	0
Chicago Americans	5	13	2

Batteries—Cicotte, Shellenbach and Schalk; Hiett, Moore and Noyes.

Detroit	5	6	0
Dallas, (Texas League)	0	4	1

Batteries—Erickson, Kallio and Stanage, Cleary; Kinney, Flowers and Pratt.

St. Louis Americans	5	8	1
Shreveport, (Texas League)	2	7	3

Batteries—Rogers, Sothoron and Nunamaker; Bersky, Munsell, Napier and Snyder, Wells.

Cleveland Americans	5	10	0
New Orleans Southern Assn.	2	7	3

Batteries — Martin, Brown and O'Neill, Dailey; Phillips and Kitchens, Peters.

St. Louis, (Nationals)	5	6	0
Fort Worth, (Texas League)	1	10	0

Batteries — Doak, Sherell and Benton; Whitaker, Perritt, Lee and Woodall.

Philadelphia Americans	8	9	2
Camp Johnson	4	9	1

Batteries—Perry, Gregg, and McAvoy; Harper, Sippie, and Rehor.

Pittsburgh Nationals	3	6	2
Camp Johnston	2	6	2

Batteries—Cooper, Carleson, and Blackwell; Dalley and Rehor.

ENJOY EXTRA HOUR OF LIGHT AT TRAPS

New York A. C. Gunners Have Busy Time on First Sunday of New Law.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club were the first body of outdoor sportsmen to enjoy the extra hour of daylight yesterday. Thirty-two arrived at the firing line at Travers Island. Being the final Sunday of the month, the various cups were presented after the events were finished. F. J. Ham was the only gunner to score a leg on the Monthly Cup, running a straight string of 25. The prize was taken by Z. Rogers, who had scored three times on the prize earlier in the month.

D. S. McMahon, Z. Rogers, and R. L. Spotts all ran straight in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. Each was awarded a leg. The victory gave the first named his second leg on the prize, enough to allow him to take home the cup. Although he did not shoot yesterday, F. R. Holt won the Byronel Cup, having scored four legs during the month.

R. L. Spotts did the best work of the day, winning the high scratch race with a total of 98 out of a possible 100 targets. The best handicap score was made by G. M. Pynchon.

The scores:

Name.	Month. Cup.	Tourn. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdcp.
J. Nida	5 82	5 25	10 50	81 25 100
J. H. Vanderveer	2 20	2 22	8 39	74 10 84
W. J. Smith	2 23	2 24	4 46	87 13 100
E. H. Jones	5 25	5 25	10 50	91 50 100
L. W. Thompson	3 23	3 24	8 47	88 12 100
Z. Rogers	0 21	0 25	2 50	95 6 100
O. C. Grinnell	3 25	3 24	6 48	87 12 99
W. R. Delehanty	3 25	4 25	6 45	83 20 100
D. O. Hedstrom	2 24	2 22	4 43	79 10 89
D. S. McMahon	1 24	0 25	2 50	96 6 100
A. P. Bennett	2 24	2 21	3 45	83 10 93
A. P. Walker	6 25	6 25	11 50	80 28 100
F. A. Seibert	4 24	4 23	7 45	75 16 91
F. J. Ham	0 25	2 24	5 50	94 16 100
T. H. Lawrence	0 23	1 25	4 44	87 12 99
M. Murphy	2 25	2 25	4 44	86 8 94
J. I. Brandenberg	2 22	3 25	6 47	85 15 100
C. Sullivan	3 25	3 23	6 48	85 8 93
E. M. Leask	3 24	3 22	5 48	80 18 98
Z. W. Derrick	4 25	4 24	8 50	91 20 100
G. M. Pynchon	5 25	5 25	10 50	89 20 100
F. W. Fullerton	0 22	0 22	0 47	91 0 91
A. P. Palmer	0 16	0 19	0 33	74 0 74
W. C. Bowers	1 25	3 24	5 50	91 12 100
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 25	3 47	89 15 100
R. L. Spotts	1 25	0 25	3 50	98 6 100
A. E. Reed	6 19	6 22	12 44	81 22 89
G. W. Lembeck	2 25	2 23	6 50	92 10 100

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—Leg scored by F. J. Ham.
Tournament Cup—Legs scored by Z. Rogers, D. S. McMahon, and R. L. Spotts.
Byronel Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 50 targets.

MANY PRIZES FOR BENNETT.

Takes Leading Place in New Rochelle Yacht Club Shoot.

A. P. Bennett and Fred J. Ham, Jr., monopolized the honors of the week-end handicap shoot at the Harrison Island traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. Bennett started by winning the fifteen-bird event, and captured the Take Home Trophy, high scratch laurels, and the March Cup. The latter competition he won with two legs.

Ham gained the high handicap honors and the Accumulation Cup. In the team shooting for the Commodore Marsland Trophy, Team B was victorious by a margin of 130 points over Team A.

The club's shooting season will close next Sunday with a championship event.

MAROONS LOSE YALE GAME.

Conflict in Dates May Prevent Baseball Contest.

Negotiations for a baseball game this season between Yale and Fordham have apparently fallen through, according to an announcement made yesterday, though the Maroons were listed to play Yale in an early draft of the New Haven team's schedule, released last week. Joseph Kinsley, the Maroon baseball manager, was informed the next day that it was impossible to accommodate the locals on Memorial Day. The Fordham management was offered an April date several weeks ago, but it conflicted with a game already secured.

BOUT LOST TO CONNECTICUT

Willard-Fulton Battle Must Be Staged In Open.

The situation with regard to the proposed heavyweight championship bout between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton, which is scheduled for somewhere in the United States July 4, remained unchanged yesterday. Colonel J. C. Miller, the Bliss (Okla.) promoter, returned to this city from Baltimore after a conference with Willard, but refused to divulge anything concerning his talk with the champion. He did admit that he had discussed the bids that had been received for the contest and a probable location for the match.

The belief that Colonel Miller would dispose of the bout entirely to some promoter was dispelled when he stated positively that he would be a partner in the promotion of the contest. This was taken to indicate that a site for the event had practically been decided upon. That Joe Mulvihill the Connecticut promoter who made an offer of $135,000 for the contest, is practically out of the running as far as receiving a part in the bout is concerned, was learned from an authoritative source. This information was to the effect that Mulvihill's proposition called for the holding of the bout indoors, and that Colonel Miller would not consider such a condition, insisting that the bout must be held outdoors.

MAXWELL NOT TO DEFEND.

Title Holder Will Not Start In North and South Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31.—The North and South amateur championship will open at Pinehurst tomorrow with the playing of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round. Over 180 have entered, and two courses will be used for each round.

Norman Maxwell is not on hand to defend his title, and the prophets have not so far nominated his successor, although E. L. Scofield of Wee Burn, who had a 73 in the open tournament yesterday, is regarded as a likely candidate for the qualifying medal.

The latest entries include Dewitt and George R. Balch of Cincinnati, Dr. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt, R. M. Stallwell of Lake Shore, Arthur Yates of Oak Hill, and Allan Laird of Chevy Chase.

MONUMENT FOR SHERIDAN.

Friends of Former Champion Athlete to Commemorate His Memory.

Friends and admirers of the late Martin J. Sheridan, former Olympic champion, have started a subscription fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the dead athlete. Patrick J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., one of the closest friends of Sheridan while the latter lived, is director of the fund. The Police Department, to which Sheridan had been attached since 1906 as a detective, has guaranteed the sum of $1,000 for the fund.

TABERSKI TO PLAY HERE,

Will Compete In Exhibition Pocket Billiard Matches at Doyle's.

Local pocket billiard enthusiasts will get their first glimpse of Frank Taberski, the professional champion, this week, when he will be engaged in exhibition matches both afternoon and evening at Doyle's Broadway and Forty-second Street Academy. Taberski established a record never equaled in the history of the sport, when he won eleven consecutive championship matches in obtaining possession of the diamond trophy.

ROBERTSON TO GO ABROAD.

Veteran Athlete to Join Forces of Y. M. C. A. Directors.

Announcement was made last night of the appointment of William H. Robertson, the local sporting goods manufacturer and old-time athlete, as a chief athletic director and athletic field constructor in connection with the Y. M. C. A. athletic work for the soldiers of this country in France. Robertson is expected to sail for France within the next three weeks.

GUNTHER SETS FAST PACE IN ROAD RUN

St. Jerome C. C. Athlete Takes Annual Brooklyn Event—Kaufman Makes Record.

R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C., yesterday won the annual Easter Sunday handicap road race of the Brooklyn A. A., held over the Brooklyn club's Highland Park course of about five and one-half miles. Gunther was aided by the limit handicap allowance of 4 minutes 15 seconds, but it was his endurance which brought him victory. He covered the five and one-half miles in the actual time of 30:36, and at the finish line had an advantage of about five yards on M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C. P. Zabludofsky of the Morningside A. C., a four-minute starter, brought up in third position.

Harriers, representing the majority of the active clubs in the metropolitan district, got away from various handicap marks at the starting point. Of the field of 137, about 75 completed the course. Others were forced to retire before the race was completed because of the stiff pace. Gunther, Ciringione and Zabludofsky were in the van over the entire distance and the lead alternated between them. Particularly was this the case in the last mile, when they set out on a stiff struggle for the premier place.

The most spectacular display of running was furnished by Louis Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., recent winner of the Intersectional Athletic League championship road race. He started from the 15-second mark, virtually scratch man, and finished in seventeenth position, gaining the fast time prize. His actual time for the distance was 27:57, eclipsing the old record for the course of 30:59, made three years ago by Tom Gorey, St. Joseph's Y. M. A. His time was 53 seconds faster than that credited to Alex Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., second fast time prize winner.

Villar Kyronen, Charles Pores, both of the Millrose A. A., and Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., who were expected to run from scratch, did not start. Team honors went to the Paulist A. C. harriers with 53 points.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1—R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C.		4:15	30:36
2—M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.		4:15	30:49
3—P. Zabludofsky, Morningside A. C.		4:00	30:40
4—H. Rosen, Kings County A. A.		3:45	30:22
5—E. Weiman, Morningside A. C.		2:00	28:51
6—A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A.		2:00	28:57
7—C. Hall, Hollywood Inn A. A.		3:15	30:13
8—F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.		3:15	30:19
9—A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.		1:45	28:50
10—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.		2:30	29:49
11—P. Trivoulidas, unattached		2:15	29:39
12—J. Lascas, St. Anselm's A. C.		2:00	29:27
13—W. Prock, Harbrook A. C.		4:15	31:49
14—Max Bohland, Paulist A. C.		1:15	28:51
15—L. Berjansky, Clark House A. A.		4:15	31:58
16—J. P. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.		4:00	31:49
17—C. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A.		0:15	27:57
18—W. Schimpeli, Paulist A. C.		4:15	32:04
19—G. Goff, St. Christopher Club.		1:45	29:35
20—P. Cerina, Paulist A. C.		3:30	31:33
21—J. McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C. C.		4:15	32:24
22—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.		0:45	28:55
23—G. Efontis, unattached		4:15	32:28
24—T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C.		4:15	32:29
25—S. Meyers, Glencoe A. C.		4:15	32:33
26—J. Murray, Paulist A. C.		4:15	32:33
27—J. Donohue, Morningside A. C.		3:45	32:04

TEAM SCORES.

Paulist A. C.	6	8	11	12	16—53
Morningside A. C.	2	4	7	20	26—59
Brooklyn A. A.	5	9	10	18	25—67
St. Jerome's C. C.	1	13	15	31	32—92
Mohawk A. C.	14	17	19	22	23—95
Kings County A. A.	3	21	24	28	35—111
Comet A. C.	27	29	30	33	34—153

Edward Lillis of the Glencoe A. C. romped home a winner of the final handicap road race of the season of the Harlem Athletic League yesterday. The chase was held over the Harbrook A. C.'s course of short five miles and eighteen harriers started. Fifteen of these finished. Lillis made his first competitive appearance in two years and ran an excellent race. He had a handicap of 3:30 and his actual time was 32:38. The fast time laurels fell to M. Tea, who recorded 31:25 from the 45-second mark, and the team honors went to the Glencoe A. C., with 16 points.

The season's final standing gave the Morningside A. C. the point plaque with 110 points. Harbrook A. C., with 70 points, was second; Glencoe A. C., 69 points, third, and Alpha P. C. C., 5 points, fourth. The season's individual laurels went to Harry Brown, Harbrook A. C., as the most consistent winner, with 39½ tallies.

NEW YORK ELEVEN VICTOR.

Joliet Soccer Team, Unbeaten in West, Loses, 2 Goals to 1.

Undefeated this season in the West, the soccer eleven of the Joliet Football Club, leader in the Chicago League, met with a reverse yesterday at Lenox Oval, where the team representing the New York Football Club defeated the visitors by 2 goals to 1. The Illinois players were somewhat fatigued after their 1,000-mile journey and the U. S. F. A. Cup match lost at Bethlehem on Saturday, but they gave a good account of themselves nevertheless.

Smith, Joliet's centre forward, by a fine individual effort, was the first to score sixteen minutes from the start. The equalizing tally for New York came ten minutes later, when Purty scored from a corner. With the second period in progress fifteen minutes, Purty, from a cross by O'Halloran, shot what proved to be the winning goal.

Cheered on by 2,000 spectators, the soccer eleven of the Interborough Rapid Transit Football Club obtained the verdict by 3 goals to 1 in a New York State League championship match with Clan MacDuff at Hedley Field.

Defeating the Yonkers Rovers on their own grounds in Yonkers by the score of 2 goals to 0, the La Sultana Football Club qualified for the second round of the Southern New York Association's cup tie competition. Scott opened the scoring for La Sultana in the first minute of play, and twenty minutes after the restart Walsh notched the second point.

Play opened yesterday in the annual competition for the cup of the Southern New York Football Association at Woodside, L. I., where the Tyrconnel Celts took the measure of the Fulton-Camerons by the close score of 3 goals to 2.

SPEARS LEADS BIKE RIDERS.

Wins Two Events at Opening of Velodrome in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—Bob Spears, the Australian, won two bicycle races in the opening meet of the season before 8,000 people at the Velodrome this afternoon. Spears took the five-mile open and the one-mile open. He also won the Shanley Handicap, at one mile, but was disqualified for taking the pole from the inside.

Cheerful at morn, he wakes from short repose,
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes.
Oliver Goldsmith.

Unless the morn be nice and warm, a lightweight coat, of course, is worn. And should the air be damp and wet, a *"Scotch Mist" gives no chance to fret. Rainproofed!

Among our other Spring overcoats we include handwoven Connemara tweeds, Shetlands, Scotch velours. Also, the dark rich oxfords and blacks which have a quiet dignity all their own.

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New Victor Records for April

Caruso sings a captivating Italian love song

"Eyes of Blue" is redolent of the passionate love-making of sunny Italy, and Caruso sings it with all the ardent devotion of the true Italian Romeo.

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Another old-time favorite by Alma Gluck

The simple beauty of Gluck's voice brings out all the pathos and tenderness of "Darling Nelly Gray." A welcome addition to her list of charming old favorites.

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Dainty number by Boston Symphony Orchestra

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Two war songs by Shannon Four and Peerless Quartet.
Percy Hemus and Henry Burr present delightful songs.
Two catchy dance numbers by the Victor Military Band.

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MR. A. BALDWIN SLOANE (At the Piano)
MISS DOROTHY KLEWER (Hostess)

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EXCELLENT CUISINE—MUSIC—DANCING

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
Milkfed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes
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First Men Leave for Camp Today Under the New Draft

Entire Contingent Comprises 6,338 Men, Who Will Undergo Training at Upton.

MORE MEN ARE SELECTED

Whole Number to be in Camp by Friday Night, Under the Present Plans.

Beginning today, the first contingent of the second draft army from New York will go to Camp Upton. The entire contingent numbers 6,338 and the men will leave every day up to and including Friday, when it is expected that all will be in camp.

THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning prints additional names of the men who are in the first contingent of the second draft. In the case of a number of boards, the names of alternates as well as of those originally selected for the army are also printed. The alternates were chosen in order to enable the boards to send out full quotas by filling vacancies which might occur at the last moment.

The names follow:

BROOKLYN.

LOCAL BOARD 36.
Prospect Hall.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TODAY.

Augustson, John M., 50 Marshall St., Elizabethport, N. J.
Becker, Louis W., 462 3d Av.
Coughlin, Sylvester, 153 Centre St.
Cox, George, 538 18th St.
Gorney, Edward, 620 6th Av.
Deleimorio, James, 473 4th Av.
Dowd, William, 49 Garnet St.
Engelson, Einar, 405 Columbia St.
Feinberg, William, 145 17th St.
Ferguson, William J., 145 12th St.
Fitzgerald, Joseph F., 181 14th St.
Gatano, Sofia, 450 Smith St.
Gibbons, Charles G., 339 18th St.
Gildersleeve, Thomas, 67 16th St.
Giovansturzo, Craxio, 504 17th St.
Gohagan, James J., 106 Nelson St.
Granney, Arthur W., 142 Nelson St.
Hanaraham, John J., 486 3d Av.
Hanson, Harry J., 105 2d Av.
Housman, Benjamin, 227 17th St.
Kiddle, Alfred, 279 19th St.
Lieberman, Abraham J., 370 Saratoga Av.
Lorusso, Victor, 572 Court St.
Mackey, James E., 420 Prospect Av.
Marton, George, 122 8th St.
Massuro, Joseph, 578 Clinton St.
Mastiorocca, Bernardina, 6744 6th Av.
McCourtie, John J., 219 Hamilton Av.
McDermott, Sydney, 486 4th Av.
McNamara, Michael, 430 3d Av.
Monecho, Giovanni, 157 W. 9th St.
Mugford, Grover, 551 2d Av.
Muller, Ferdinand, 165 14th St.
Murphy, Henry, 188 13th St.
O'Rourke, John, 139 W. 9th St.
Pfaff, George C., 199 18th St.
Pulaski, Edward, 11 Prospect Av.
Regin, William G., 1,811 10th Av.
Roberts, George Herbert, 622 4th Av.
Ruggiuro, Nicola, 186 21st St.
Russo, Nunzio, 10 16th St.
Schmidt, Karl, 173 13th St.
Sloan, Edgar T., 253 20th St.
Subopp, Max, 88 16th St.
Price, Gasper, 557 17th St.

LOCAL BOARD 45.
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 53 Hanson Pl.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Benoit, Louis E., 1,277 Bedford Av.
Burke, Frank A., 11 St. Marks Av.
Butler, H. F., 514 W. 135th St., Manhattan.
Carey, Howard L., 357 9th St.
Coeney, William H., 134 Fort Greene Place.
Daliand, Olaf, 1,000 Ocean Av.
Diamond, Samuel, Dunwoodie, N. Y.
Edwards, Russell F., 47 S. Oxford St.
Fewer, Harold S., Ocean Side, L. I.
Feinberg, Leon, 171 Adelphi St.
Fay, Benjamin H., 137 Adelphi St.
Furlong, Joseph S., 60 St. Marks Av.
Fenwick, Bertrain B., 2,066 Linden St.
Johnson, Emil A., 163 St. Marks Av.
Klaus, Walter F., 181 S. Elliott Place.
Krofienberg, William, 497 Dean St.
Lang, Andrew E., 167 S. Elliott Place.
Lins, Walter H., 99 Clinton Ave.
Lohmann, Victor H., 849 Myrtle Av.
McDonald, ——, 130 Lafayette Av.
McGlynn, Edward A., 78 Vanderbilt Av.
McGovern, Charles T., 122 St. Felix St.
Mayer, Elwood O., 55 Hanson Place.
McDonald, John J., 131 Willoughby Av.
Niven, Albert W., 6 Lafayette Av.
Nelson, George C., 73 Almond, N. Y.
Nelson, Johnson A., H., 195 S. Oxford St.
Nitterhouse, Howard L., 108 S. Oxford St.
Ormiston, William, 121 St. Marks Place.
Reim, William J., 109 Adelphi St.
Richardson, Charles H., 479 Dean St.
Skylock, Harry E., 402 Dean St.
Thompson, William, 392 Myrtle Av.
Taylor, Ralph P., 372 Clermont Av.
Zanekos, Nicholas, 7,110 8d Av.

LOCAL BOARD 46.
P. S. 45, Lafayette and Classon Avs.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Angele, A., 538 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Bassi, Vincenzo, 540 Myrtle Av.
Black, John, 634 Wythe Av.
Boody, John Harry, 194 Skillman St.
Bellizzi, Gennaro, 86 Skillman St.
Cailallo, Louis, 1,325 Silver St., Philadelphia, Penn.
Cammito, J. V., R. D. 2, Linglestown, Dauphin County, Penn.
Chulano, Antonio, 844 Kent Av.
Clark, Frank Roderick, 238 Franklin Av.
Chiusano, Antonio, 68 Steuben St.
Campbell, William James, 331 Lafayette Av.
Castellano, Anthony, 838 Kent Av.
De Nike, W. E., 123 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Dillon, Stephen, 859 Lafayette Av.
Dredger, Herbert E., 68 Ryerson St.
Einhorn, Louis, 92 Steuben St.
Fagan, Joseph Thomas, 320 Classon Av.
Gallihan, Joseph J., 318 Classon Av.
Gernand, Charles A., 503 De Kalb Av.
McCaffrey, William F., 108 Calyer St.
McCann, Edward, 417 Madison St.
Mehrten, John W., 389A Lafayette Av.
O'Neil, John J., 230 Skillman St.
Palma, Frank, 144 Classon Av.
Reynolds, Eugene Cornelius, 248 Grand Av.
Reese, Venezio, 547 Kent Av.
Rebari, Giuseppe, 90 Ryerson St.
Stanton, Michael, 980 Kent Av.
Sgrazi, Joseph, 602 Myrtle Av.
Smith, Reuben Bernhard, 253 Steuben St.
Teta, George, 927 Kent Av.
Venice, Michael, 160 Franklin Av.
Vulcano, Michele, 844 Kent Av.
Vitale, Joseph, 146 Skillman St.
Wulff, George, 7 Nostrand Av.
Winegard, Clarence R., 270 Skillman St.

LOCAL BOARD 48.
Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 5th St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Capicotto, Giuseppe, 191 5th Av.
Culhane, Martin, 318 6th St.
Damm, Woodward, 203 Garfield Place.
Daniel, P. A., 77 Garfield Place.
Dannen, Charles E., 135 Garfield Place.
Grady, Thomas A., 39 Park Place.
Gleavy, Samuel, 166 6th Av.
Howe, Walter, 307 6th St.
Irvine, Frederick D. H., 100 Berkeley Place.
James, Edwain, 789 Union St.
Jacheno, Carlton M., 812 President St.
Lante, Howard O., Jr., 632 2d St.
Leahy, William S., 263 7th Av.
Lund, Ludwig H., 130 Berkeley Place.
Levy, Rubin M., 134 Lincoln Place.
Lustig, Julian B., Y. M. C. A., Rochester.
Morgenthaler, Frederick H., 456 2d St.
Montrup, Carl, 92 Prospect Park West.
Marine, Benjamin, 222 6th Av.
McElroy, John J., 41 Lincoln Place.
Meurer, Andrew, Jr., 48 Montgomery Place.
Merrick, Howard A., 823 Carroll St.
Olson, Clarence H., 112 Garfield Place.
O'Connell, Frank J., 21 Lincoln Place.
Patterson, Stuart, 438 W. 116th, Manhattan.
Poeppel, Emil A., 257 Myrtle Av.
Peterson, Arthur S., 150 7th Av.
Pagnoti, Frank, 387 2d St.
Renaud, Karl E., 28 Stirling Place.
Reese, George, 425 3d St.
Spiller, William, 357 4th St.
Sherr, Louis, 500 6th St.
Steinhardt, 387 6th Av.
Semple, Howard, 57 Berkeley Place.
Simmons, Harold, 267 7th St.
Stewart, Philip S., 601 Baltic St.
Traub, William O., 6 Berkeley Place.
Walter, Frederick W., 207 8th Av.
Williams, Edward R., 18 Polhemus Place.
Zoffer, Jesse, 271 6th Av.

LOCAL BOARD 51.
144 Devoe St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Albnaese, Gus, 501 Graham Av.
Becker, Max, 152 Maujer St.
Bamone, Benjamin, 62 Withers St.
Billek, Samuel L., 32 Broome St.
Bortkin, Stanley, 140 Maujer St.
Bender, Albert, 517 Grand St.
Caggino, Antonio, 74 Richardson St.
Cacavale, George, 272 Humboldt St.
Capobianco, George, 442 Lorimer St.
Dambrosky, John A., 47 Maujer St.
Delio, Robert, 32 Frost St.
Fasanello, William, 1,064 Conselyea St.
Farrell, Maurice, 38 Broome St.
Galante, Pietro, 72 Richardson St.
Holzchuh, Charles, 519 Graham Av.

BROOKLYN—Continued.

Henchy, John, 182 Devoe St.
Jecker, Adolph, 609 Grand St.
Kamber, Harry, 609 Metropolitan Av.
Lockman, Henry, 176 Ainslie St.
Moriarty, Joseph, 142 Newton St.
Marino, Benjamin, 109 Frost St.
Mazin, Abraham, 231 Graham Av.
McHugh, John, 302 Humboldt St.
McAllister, Joseph P., 215 Maujer St.
Pape, James, 684 Lorimer St.
Petruzzello, Michael, 67 Withers St.
Primavera, Giuseppe, 117 Withers St.
Perlstein, Colman, 156 Ainslie St.
Rabe, Samuel, 20 Maujer St.
Romel, Lester, 284 Leonard St.
Smith, James, 21 Maujer St.
Silverman, Isidor, 559 Grand St.
Sussieck, Charles F., 563 Lorimer St.
Selikson, Edward, 74 Eckford St.
Scaffo, Antony, 87 Withers St.
Schwoob, John, 233 Humboldt St.
Scafa, Joe, 63 Jackson St.
Steinke, William, 105 Ten Eyck St.
Tiani, William H., 279 Manhattan Av.
Ungurath, Henry, 257 Humboldt St.
Werkmeister, Cornelius D., 325 Humboldt St.
Ward, Frank J., 215 Maujer St.
ALTERNATES.
Antino, Frank, 329 Leonard St.
Andrea, Thomas, 18 Lonaeyes St.
Caputo, Francesco, 121 Withers St.
Eltman, William, 267 Leonard St.
Giardini, Frank, 22 Jackson St.
Galliano, Pasquale, 608 Union Av.
McKenna, Charles, 188 Devoe St.
Scally, James, 774 Grand St.
Sander, Charles, 282 Union Av.
Trutken, Charles, 634 Metropolitan Av.

LOCAL BOARD 62.
Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Allen, A. J., 179 Herkimer St.
Arata, Amedio, 54 Herkimer St.
Bergin, James A., 523 Greene Av.
Casey, Peter, 542 Nostrand Av.
Costello, G., 136 Jefferson Av.
Clavert, Sylvester, 1,325 Fulton St.
Dancer, Harry R., 261 Putnam Av.
Flower, Powell P., 25 Herkimer St.
Godson, John A., 315 Putnam Av.
Hunt, Thomas J., 296 Lexington Av.
Kieley, Joseph F., 1,448 Fulton St.
Lombardo, Antonio, 543 Greene Av.
Lecendis, Peter, 5 Macon St.
Lorenz, Robert, 161 Jefferson Av.
Luth, Walter J., 1,228 Pacific St.
Mayer, Carl F., 263 Clifton Place.
McClellan, Eric, 1,053 Bedford Av.
Murray, William T., 153 Herkimer St.
Meirus, William J., 183 Fulton St.
Mehrtens, D. W., 462 Nostrand Av.
Alternates:
Madden, John J., 1,515 Dean St.
Nostrandreo, Nicolaangelo, 1,450 Fulton St.
Ordada, Vincent A., 29 Brooklyn Av.
Ortega, Sabtiago, 493 Nostrand Av.
Pop, Alfred H., 1,055 Bedford Av.
Quilty, P. J., 1,564 Pacific St.
Taunia, George, 10 Macon St.
Robinson, Raynor E., 273 Monroe St.
Ross, Charles L., 66 Hancock St.
Scott, Nelson, 1,583 Pacific St.
Squire, Milford B., 58 Hancock St.
Vanech, Steven, 15 Macon St.
Weber, Gottfried, 190 Monroe St.
Yerks, Harry P., 128 Jefferson Av.
Zimmerman, Harry, 359 Clifton Place.

LOCAL BOARD 65.
852 St. John's Place.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Altman, Abraham, 1,580 President St.
Beattie, James, 247 Schenectady Av.
Bloomquist, Carl, 256 Schenectady Av.
Branigan, V. P., 15 Belmont Pl., Passaic, N.J.
Byrnes, Edward S., 109 Crown St.
Carter, A. S., 358 New York Av.
Clary, Arthur J., 246 Maper St.
Cook, Henry H., 1,254 Sterling Place.
Costello, Louis, 378 Montgomery St.
Deaney, Christian, 1,158 Eastern Parkway.
Eggers, William, 1,015 Lincoln Place.
Funck, Richard E., 898 Fenimore St.
Goldstein, Robert, 900 Eastern Parkway.
Gorman, Frank, 481 Fenimore St.
Griffiths, Gerald W., 137 Fenimore St.
Haas, Harold, 254 Lincoln Road.
Hoagland, Clarence P., 874 Flatbush Av.
Kelly, Frank, 801 Fenimore St.
Lyon, Thomas E., 975 Franklin Av.
Lyons, Thomas, Woodside, Queens.
MacEwen, Kennedy, 373 St. John's Place.
Manzella, Antonio, 1,078 Nostrand Av.
McLaughlin, Joseph, 160 Rogers Av.
McMullen, Rosa A., 238 Fenimore St.
Melly, Christopher F., 388 Little Sullivan St.
Micklander, Lesley L., 500 W. 140th St.
Newman, Martimer, 880 Flatbush Av.
Pass, Maurice, 764 St. John's Place.
Rabinowitz, Hyman, 824 Eastern Parkway.
Reed, William E., 203 Rogers Av.
Regeiman, William, 259 Parkside Av.
Reilly, Joseph F., 867 Hawthorne St.
Rosenfeld, Herman, 1,125 Nostrand Av.
Rumproff, Arthur A., 1,316 President St.
Sadenkamp, Harry H., 249 Lefferts Av.
Schnitzer, Lawrence S., 1,516 Union St.
Schottman, Henry J., 581 Rogers Av.
Sherman, William F., 375 Parkside Av.
Shattuck, Oliver, 1,266 Lincoln Place.
Tacomi, Leo, 769 Flatbush Av.
Vellis, Roy, 52 Cedar Place.
Venture, Mesagno, 210 Robers Av.

LOCAL BOARD 69.
Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., 967 Broadway.
LEAVE FOR CAMP THURSDAY.

Angileri, Vito, 148 George St.
Angello, Giuseppe, 13 Hamburg Av.
Anfuil, Alexander, 176 Noll St.
Bellegrine, Tomburello, 142 Central Av.
Brandenstein, Martin, 18 Hamburg Av.
Cavoli, Antonio, 30 Central Av.
Crescimanno, Beldassare, 115 Hamburg Av.
Domagaleski, Benjamin T., 659 Bushwick Av.
Doerflinger, Louis, 24 Central Av.
Friedman, Lawrence J., 297 Myrtle Av.
Forecenelt, Samuel, 1,262 Myrtle Av.
Friedman, Herman, 1,518 St. Mark's Av.
Gerardi, Vincent, 93 Hamburg Av.
Hartmann, George, 788 Hart St.
Joss, Henry A., 697 Hart St.
Kranz, William H., 754 Hart St.
Lang, George, 82 Cedar St.
Lang, Charles, 177 Central Av.
Masset, George Henry, 15 Cedar St.
Martorano, Pietro, 137 Central Av.
Maggio, Anthony, 1,051 Willoughby Av.
Magnoli, Louis, 112 Central Av.
Mercureo, Girolamo, 242 Knickerbocker Av.
Maucerl, Luciano, 183 Jefferson St.
North, John, 96 George St.
Otto, Charles, 131 Noll St.
Riscica, Joseph, 139 Hamburg Av.
Ruoff, Louis, 270 Bowery, New York.
Stolz, Joseph, 217 Richard Av., Glendale.
Steinberger A. E., McKee's Rocks, Penn.
Ventimiglia, Antonio, 308 Suydam St.
Werner, Walter G., 161 Himrod St.

LOCAL BOARD 73.
North Sixth and Havemeyer Sts.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Berg, Morris, 487 Jersey St.
Breen, Charles, 566 Driggs Av.
Brooks, Anthony, 470 Hamburg Av.
Cogliano, John, 162 Hope St.
Cohen, Jacob, 871 South 2d St.
De Angelis, Ernesto, 217 North 4th St.
Diamond, Arthur, 395 Wyona St.
Dougherty, William H., 134 Uorth 4th St.
Dunn, Harry, 222 North 6th St.
Ecker, Sam, 81 Hope St.
Ferraro, James, 19 Jackson Av.
Gaio, Joe, 54 Hope St.
Ginsburg, Philip, 222 Metropolitan Av.
Golchensky, Paul, 102 Grand St.
Guba, George, 97 North 6th St.
Hurban, Mike, 636 Driggs Av.
Jablonsky, Michael, 154 Hope St.
Jecker, William, 118 Roebling St.
Katz, Morris, 2,745 Ocean Parkway.
Merola, Nicola, 280 North 6th St.
Miaklst, John, 120 North 7th St.
Milnowski, Joseph, 53 North 6th St.
Morris, George, 257 Wythe Av.
Mazara, Vincenzo, 182 Chrystie St.
Nolan, John F., 81 North Henry St.
O'Brien, Charles, 329 South 1st St.
Piccolo, Anthony, 879 Grand St.
Popsky, Joseph, 425 Wythe Av.
Steltner, Gustav, 95 Metropolitan Av.
Tonks, William J., 339 South 1st St.
Tytek, Wadyslaw, 229 Kent Av.
Warson, Stephen, 491 Keap St.
Weinstein, Samuel, 797 Quincy St.
Wisnerwiskim, John, 31 South 3d St.
Zurak, Max, 773 Herkimer St.

LOCAL BOARD 79.
Arlington Av. and Linwood St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP THURSDAY.

Ammirato, Pasquale, 241 Elton St.
Arcerl, Louis, 553 Liberty Av.
Armato, Ignazio, 564 Glenmore Av.
Barnes, William, 2,227 Pitkin Av.
Benzinger, August, 2,922 Fulton St.
Berney, Abraham, 359 Pennsylvania Av.
Boccio, Salvatore, 287 Elton St.
Bocotri, Nardino, 2,089 Pitkin Av.
Breslau, Joseph, 328 Georgia Av.
Carlson, Charles, 177 Sheffield Av.
Charles Carbone, 292 Essex St.
Di Furco, August, 281 Elton St.
Ellen, Abraham, 558 Sutter Av.
Eterno, Bernardo, 883 Cleveland St.
Goldberg, Abraham, 325 Alabama Av.
Hicks, Edwin R., 2,948 Fulton St.
Hulnick, Abraham, 334 Glenmore Av.
Kaplan, Ruben, 563 Blake Av.
Kopf, Hyman, 808 Glenmore Av.
Kroeck, Julius, Jr., 266 Vermont St.
Miranda, George, 678 Liberty Av.
Momblat, Jacob, 296 Glenmore Av.
Morreale, Rocco, 728 Liberty Av.
Nastasti, Salvator, 735 Liberty Av.
Salvatore, Ambrosio, 273 Essex St.
Schultz, Herman, Jr., 2,775 Atlantic Av.
Walther, Henry, 840 Liberty Av.
Wasserman, Isadore, 831 Alabama Av.
Werwa, Herman, 312 Bradford St.
Wilson, George, 27 Montauk Av.
Tormino, John J., 597 Liberty Av.
ALTERNATES.
Davis, Grover, 392 Cleveland St.
Feinstein, Morris, 421 Glenmore Av.
Hofer, Charles, 304 Hendrix St.
Joseph, David, 210 Pennsylvania Av.
Piccone, Vincenzo, 2,115 Pitkin Av.
Rothbard, Louis, 297 Wyona St.
Rothberg, Isadore, 275 Williams Av.
Schneider, Herman, 2,804 Atlantic Av.

MANHATTAN.

LOCAL BOARD 90.
498 West Broadway.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Alcorina, Matteo, 175 Thompson St.
Alien, John J., 557 Greenwich St.
Bacci, Sylvester, 173 West Houston St.
Barba, Rocco, 219 Bleecker St.
Berzolia, 212 Sullivan St.
Bloss, William H., 1,951 2d Av.
Boden, Philip, 616 Noble St., Philadelphia.
Caccia, Nunzie, 134 Macdougal St.
Caiola, Antonio M., 26 Carmine St.
Carigliano, Antonio, 92 Thompson St.
Cavutoto, Eugene, 14 Hancock St.
Cifelli, Nicola, 59 Charles St.
Colanti, Pietro, 201 Bleecker St.
Craparetta, Philip, 17 Hancock St.
Damone, Michael, 20 Hancock St.
De Cincels, Sobastiano, 178 W. Houston St.
Di Lorenzo, Antonio, 132 Thompson St.
Di Pierro, 103 Thompson St.
Di Trapsano, Luigi, 136 West Houston St.
D'Onofrio, Frank D., 219 Thompson St.
Fanelli, Frank, 77 Thompson St.
Ferrar, James, 132 Thompson St.
Gifoli, Thomasino, 105 Thompson St.
Goretto, Giuseppe, 234 Thompson St.
Guma, Michael, 163 West Houston St.
Hunt, Charles, 401 Hudson St.
Iadiseria, Salvatore, 81 Sullivan St.
Landazia, Romeo, 20 Hancock St.
Levaggi, William, 210 Thompson St.
Loftus, James J., 111 Sullivan St.
Lombardi, Frank, 87 Sullivan St.
Longobardi, Vincenzo, 125 Sullivan St.
Marano, Charles P., 75 Macdougal St.
Marino, Frank, 202 Wooster St.
Maruca, Vincent, 83 Macdougal St.
Maciocc, Frank, 541 E. 182d St., Bronx.
Maggio, Michael, 195 Spring St.
Monroe, Joseph F., 9 Morton St.
Monte, Americo, 347 W. 44th St.
Muzic, Eugene, 120 Macdougal St.
Natale, Joseph, 75 Sullivan St.
Passorini, Charles, 523 Wyoming St., Syracuse.
Pergolo, Mike, 29 Cornella St.
Sabella, Maurice, 141 Sullivan St.
Scarati, Domenico, 260 Bleecker St.
Spata, Frank S., 1,735 84th St., Brooklyn.
Timpone, Gennaro, Almpone, Cambridge, Mass.
Trivellini, Cosmo, 82 Carmine St.
Vagge, Giovanni, 10 King St.
Viniello, John, 173 Sullivan St.
Vitale, Dominick, 104 Sullivan St.
Quinn, Henry, 291 West Houston St.

LOCAL BOARD 93.
229 E. Broadway.
LEAVE FOR CAMP TOMORROW.

Abramson, Max, 241 East Broadway.
Amstbofsky, Max, 285 Madison St.
Bergman, Abraham, 18 Rutgers Place.
Berenson, Harry, 134 Monroe St.
Bernstein, Bennie, 330 Cherry St.
Bau, Samuel, 221 East Broadway.
Bau, Jacob, 221 East Broadway.
Baum, Isidore, 133 Monroe St.
Cooperstein, Harry, 264 Henry St.
Cohen, Morris, 228 Madison St.
Crystal, Morris, 254 Henry St.
Conroy, Edward, 227 Henry St.
Charlach, Joseph, 170 Monroe St.
Duchin, Isidore, 300 Clinton St.
Dwerkin, Louis, 310 Attorney St.
Duffy, Michael, 234½ Gouverneur St.
Fine, Joseph, 231 Henry St.
Glass, Louis, 285 Division St.
Greenberg, Nathan, 45 Rutgers St.
Gallin, N., 213 Madison St.
Gunsher, Charles, 172 Clinton St.
Horowitz, Harry, 50 Jefferson St.
Herschfield, Louis, 288 Madison St.
Kivel, Sol, 275½ Madison St.
Karakowsky, Aron, 250 Clinton St.
Katanoff, Sam, 218 Henry St.
Kaplan, Abe, 217 Clinton St.
Krimsky, Abe, 221 East Broadway.
Kaplan, Hyman, 22 Rutgers Place.
Kind, Louis, 237 Henry St.
Kiris, Isidore, 161 Monroe St.
Koslowitz, Harry, 266 Madison St.
Kaplan, Albert, 226 Henry St.
Kigden, Hyman, 230 East Broadway.
Levine, Bennie, 278 Madison St.
Lasinsky, Jack, 186 Henry St.
Lopatkin, Moses, 141 Monroe St.
Lasinsky, Isaac, 51 Rutgers St.
Lesnoy, Joseph, 236 Madison St.
Lendorf, Isidor, 129 Monroe St.
Mieslson, Aron, 214 Henry St.
Mutchnic, Max, 219 Madison St.
Manowitz, Harry, 214 Henry St.
Gurrewitch, Isidor, 280 East Broadway.
Moses, Nathan, 270 Cherry St.
Miller, Julius, 246 Henry St.
Pindack, Harry, 2 Attorney St.
Peltz, George, 278 Madison St.
Reifkind, Abe, 221 Clinton St.
Rosenberg, Nathan, 259 Henry St.
Robins, Joseph A., 433 Grand St.
Regoff, John, 255 Henry St.
Ratowitz, Sol., 282 Clinton St.
Relsner, Sam, 49 Rutgers St.
Sweet, Morris, 247 East Broadway.
Suvalsky, Dave, 134 Monroe St.
Seigelbaum, Hyman, 172 Henry St.
Solfsky, Morris, 55 Rutgers St.
Schiff, Rachel, 253 Madison St.
Yalivetzky, Abe, 16 Rutgers Place.

LOCAL BOARD 94.
143 Baxter St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Amodes, Michael, 67 Baxter St.
Bonosia, Paolo, 166 Mulberry St.
Bacigalupo, —, 81 Baxter St.
Cacclabue, 119 Baxter St.
Caruso, Peter M., 89 Bayard St.
Carilli, Biagio, 113 Baxter St.
Cerino, William V., 120 Mulberry St.
Ciprino, Joseph, 73 Mulberry St.
Di Grizra, Martin, 83 Walker St.
Di Bernardo, Sebastino, 54 Elizabeth St.
De Rosa, Louis, 213 Stanton St.
Ferrante, Michael, 212 Grand St.
Falcone, Vincenzo, 125 Mott St.
Figlaulo, Joseph, 252 Mulberry St.
Grecco, Joseph, 66 Mulberry St.
Gaudioso, Daniel, 104 Bayard St.
Grazioso, Joseph, 81 Bayard St.
Gagliano, Gennaro, 28 Baxter St.
Isoldi, Joseph, 100 Bayard St.
Kennedy, William J., 85 Bowery.
McLoughlin, John J., 98 Bowery.
Martino, Nicola, 177 Baxter St.
Minelli, Nicholas, 51 Mott St.
Massoni, Louis, 22 Mulberry St.
Morrone, Antonio, 58 Mulberry St.
Maier, Joseph, 174 Grand St.
Nocera, Domenico, 106 Mulberry St.
Picciochi, Lucca, 79 Mulberry St.
Procaccino, 145 Baxter St.
Patrozzo, 145 Baxter St.
Scala, John, 21 Mulberry St.
Silletti, Frank, 100 Park St.
Santorelli, Frank, 88 Mulberry St.
Simeone, Gaetano, 176 Hester St.
Tauriello, 109 Mott St.
Vacca, Giovanni, 2,824 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
ALTERNATES.
Apicella, Carmine, 82 Bayard St.
Bove, Paul, 192 Mulberry St.
Colaico, Michael, 60 Mulberry St.
De Palo, Joseph, 185 Hester St.
Del Mute, Domenico, 151 Mott St.
Grossi, Anthony, 37 Broome St.
Legere, John, 190 Bayard St.
Padula, John, 146 Mulberry St.
Rosso, Angelo, 11 Crosby St.
Shadravhi, Joseph, 11 Chatham Square.
Sun, Tom, 204 Baxter St., Elmira, N. Y.
Scalafani, James, 113 Mulberry St.
Tirelli, Amerchino, 100 Park St.
Vergoglini, Rocco, 76 Mulberry St.
Young, Charles, 13 Pell St.

LOCAL BOARD 97.
25 Montgomery St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Barach, Irving, 51 Willett St.
Baskin, Nathan, 315 Madison St.
Bier, Rudolph, 235 Stanton St.
Bodean, Nathan, 65 Grand St. Extension, Brooklyn.
Brodkin, Isidore, 516 W. Congress St., Savannah, Ga.
Brown, Joseph, 65 Gouverneur St.
Burish, Henry, 200 W. 111th St.
Chmiel, Max, 50 Ridge St.
Cohen, Morris, 193 Monroe St.
Doyle, Bernard J., 1,575 57th St., Brooklyn.
Finkelstein, Benjamin, 306 Cherry St.
Finkelstein, Charles, 305 Madison St.
Friedland, Abe, 366 Madison St.
Gelfand, Sam, 484 Grand St.
Gliarsky, Jack, 6 Willett St.
Kerman, Joseph O., 15 Pitt St.
Klasen, Benjamin, 266 Monroe St.
Klinger, Benjamin, 57 Broome St.
Levinson, Julius, 16 Pitt St.
Lichterman, Ben, 29 Willett St.
Markowitz, Julius, 544 St. Paul Pl., Bronx.
McEnroe, John, 79 Montgomery St.
McMahon, Thomas, 53 Jackson St.
Moserowitz, Thomas, 60 Montgomery St.
Noven, Harry, 704 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.
Pleva, Martin J., 2 Cannon St.
Quinn, Edward J., 20 Columbia St.
Rafkin, Harry, 14 Pitt St.
Regan, Cornelius, 81 Montgomery St.
Ringe, William, 342 Madison St.
Ross, Abraham, 600 Watkins Av., Brooklyn.
Schaowitz, Irving, 40 E. Houston St.
Schniederman, Sam, 46 Gouverneur St.
Schwalberg, David, 462 Grand St.
Seldin, Nathan, 206 Henry St.
Seligman, Israel, 262 Monroe St.
Sherman, Benjamin, 272 Monroe St.
Silverman, Max, 6 Columbia St.
Simonofsky, Norris, 320 Montgomery St.
Stahl, Jacob, 911 Fox St., Bronx.
Topolsky, Isidore, 282 Henry St.
Turetsky, Jacob, 336 Henry St.
Weller, Nathan, 676 Water St.
Welser, Sam, 105 Broome St.
Wittenberg, Herman, 462 Grand St.
Woods, Mathew, 43 Gouverneur St.

LOCAL BOARD 98.
129 Attorney St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Abramson, Abraham, 153 Broome St.
Beitman, Moe, 58 Washington Av., Newark, N. J.
Brand, Max, 61 Columbia St.
Brieloff, Henry, 490 E. 172d St.
Brieloff, Sam, 246 Rivington St.
Caffale, 826 Delancey St.
Citron, Samuel, 60 Attorney St.
Collins, Patrick J., 75 Montgomery St.
Eisenstein, Harry, 148 Clinton St.
Falk, Benjamin, 92 Sheriff St.
Farbzir, Charles, 35 Avenue C.
Feldher, Sam, 246 Rivington St.
Fisher, Jacob, 78 Willett St.

MANHATTAN—Continued.

Fishlowitz, Samuel, 62 Sheriff St.
Fishman, Nathan, 473 Powell St., Brooklyn.
Fishman, Samuel Max, 171 Broome St.
Folstein, Isaac L., 748 East 5th St.
Friedman, Alex, 92 Ridge St.
Friedberg, Alex., 165 Broome St.
Goldstein, Isaac, 20 Willett St.
Greenbaum, Louis, 62 Attorney St.
Grotsky, David, 89 Sheriff St.
Halpern, Philip, 252 Delancey St.
Hecht, Irving, 42 Clinton St.
Hollander, Julius, 231 Stanton St.
Jaffe, Samuel, 1,557 Hoe Av., Bronx.
Kankowitz, Louis, 170 Rivington St.
Kaplin, Solomon, 74 Sheriff St.
Karsh, Sol., 146 Clinton St.
Katz, Moe, 87 South 2d St., Brooklyn.
Kosofsky, 141 Attorney St.
Kupatz, Sam Hyman, 59 Columbia St.
Kuppersmith, William, 171 Broome St.
Lehrelch, Murray, 52 Sheriff St.
Licht, Max, 180 Delancey St.
Manashowitz, Louis, Nippon Station, Box 85, Seattle, Wash.
Monheit, Moses, 81 Willett St.
Narron, Sol, 29 Ridge St.
Pfeifer, Charles, 170 Delancey St.
Reiner, Abe, 229 Stanton St.
Reiner, David, 65 Pitt St.
Reiser, Benjamin, 229 Rivington St.
Schaffer, Isidore, 84 Ridge St.
Scheintal, Samuel, 214 Rivington St.
Schlosser, Abraham, 141 Attorney St.
Shapiro, Max, 82 Sheriff St.
Sidwertz, Morris, 84 Ridge St.
Simone, Salvatore, 98 Pitt St.
Spolter, Isadore, 91 Columbia St.
Sudran, H., 2,527 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.
Warshawsky, Louis, 420 Grand St.
Wittman, Abe, 60 Willett St.

LOCAL BOARD 103.
51 Avenue C.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Bader, Louis, 702 E. 5th St.
Batherman, Hyman, 85 Avenue C.
Blumner, Aaron, 353 E. 3d St.
Burnstein, Joseph, 87 Avenue D.
Deutsch, Julius, 228 E. 2d St.
Dukelsky, Harry, 218 Hooper St.
Feldman, Joseph, 705 E. 5th St.
Fisher, Abraham, 36th St. and 10th Av.
Freirelch, Emil, 67 Avenue C.
Garmus, Morris, 222 E. 3d St.
Gluck, Otto, 56 Avenue C.
Glazer, Hyman, 748 E. 5th St.
Grosfiam, Louis, 315 E. 4th St.
Katz, Joe, 148 Goerck St.
Keil, Morris, 239 Rivington St.
Knespel, Max, 337 E. 3d St.
Knittle, Charles, 354 Stone Av.
Krinowitz, Max, 1,514 Brook Av., Bronx.
Landau, Abraham, 261 E. 4th St.
Nelemet, Sam, 214 Stanton St.
Newman, Morris, 800 E. 6th St.
Pelletier, Frank, 35 Avenue C.
Plafker, Jacob, 327 E. 3d St.
Richman, Hyman, 353 E. 3d St.
Salzman, Hyman, 79 Willett St.
Schramm, William, 214 E. 3d St.
Schulman, Jacob, 647 E. 5th St.
Schwartz, Bernard H., 44 Avenue D.
Sopperstein, Isaac, 328 E. 8th St.
Spanier, Daniel, 237 E. Third St.
Stromberg, Louis, 244 E. 2d St.
Sutkin, Isidore, 193 E. 8d St.
Velzser, Louis, 102 Avenue C.
Weinchin, Sam, 227 E. 3d St.
Zimmerman, Henry, 70 Hooper St.
Zimmerman, Morris, 803 E. 5th St.

LOCAL BOARD 105.
351 West 18th St.
LEAVE FOR CAMP WEDNESDAY.

Arroyo, Pasquale P., 849 West 19th St.
Campbell, Harrison, 519 West 152d St.
Campbell, Raymond, 451 West 22d St.
Clslo, Lawrence, 840 East 18th St.
Conniglio, 419 West 24th St.
Cullen, John R., 841 West 18th St.
Engel, Henry, 213 10th Av.
Harrington, Daniel A., 271 West 141st St.
Jackson, Peter, Jefferson and Hoboken.
Kaplan, Jacob, 84 East 11th St.
Lamorte, Frank P., 233 West 19th St.
La Vigne, Harry, 300 West 17th St.
Mahler, Charles, 219 West 22d St.
Marmion, 405 West 22d St.
McDonnell, William, 185 10th St.
McLaughlin, Charles A., 610 West 155th St.
Mele, Eugene, 482 West 22d St.
Mulcerji, Bivariz V., 415 West 22d St.
Muller, Herman H., 500 West 21st St.
O'Brien, Thomas Frank, 337 West 24th St.
Phelan, John J., 483 West 24th St.
Reidy, Richard, 126 West 100th St.
Richl, Julius J., 247 West 21st St.
Rogers, Robert, 328 West 25th St.
Ryan, James G. B., 319 West 21st St.
Silva, Rafael, 262 West 22d St.
Solzberg, Victor Samson, 239 9th Av.
Sterzinger, Joseph, 162 9th Av.
Sullivan, John A., 461 West 19th

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Short Term Notes

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due Dec. 1, 1919-30
PRICES TO YIELD 4.80%

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
WATER 5½s
due March 1, 1921
PRICE TO YIELD 4.90%

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
GOLD 5½s
due April 1, 1918, Opt.
PRICE TO YIELD 5.15%

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Prices That Point to German Defeat.

Most people have been shaken loose from the comfortable feeling which they held toward the war by the engrossing news of the last ten days. They are looking at the situation today with a much broader understanding of the work that lies ahead of the United States. They are beginning to realize that something more than the substitution of palatable whole wheat bread for bread made entirely of white flour, an occasional purchase of a Government bond, and discussions of the faults of German character, is expected by the French and British in the way of support. America was to win the war, but the crucial stage has arrived a full year after this country's entrance and has found the Allies weaker in numbers and in munitions along the active battle front than the enemy. The news of successive gains made by the new German offensive has sobered Americans, but has not discouraged them. It has made them reckon the performance with the promise held out a year ago and determine that from now on they will let nothing distract them from the only business that cannot be neglected on any account. It has made Wall Street concentrate its attention on Government financing, because that is the channel through which its help can be most effective, and has pushed the stock market into the background. The elevation of General Foch to the supreme command and the offer of General Pershing's troops for whatever disposition he chooses to make of them has at last brought the war home.

Had there been inflation other than that unavoidably produced by the growing scarcity of labor and materials, and the consequent rise in prices, it should have been reflected in a much wider break in security prices than took place last week following the receipt of the worst of the war news. The stock market has been on a "long war" basis ever since the abandonment of the peace talk with Germany's ruthless violation of promises to Russia. It has been thoroughly liquidated against almost any conceivable bad news. It opened Monday, after the accumulation of a fairly large volume of selling orders, induced by the fears of worse news to come, with a moderate break, and, after a recovery which held through the first half of the week, fluctuated only moderately. At the same time the amount of business offered was itself the best evidence of the firmness of the underlying situation. The amount of selling induced by the new alignment of the forces on the western front was small, in the first place because the market has not been deaf to the talk of great preparations making for the drive these many weeks past, and, in the second place, because no one really believed that the allied retreat could be turned into a disaster.

Secretary McAdoo listened to a great deal of advice before fixing the terms which he has asked Congress to authorize for the Third Liberty Loan, and then decided against the almost unanimous opinion of financiers that the interest rate should be made 4½ per cent. A half dozen leading bank executives in New York had met just before the loan announcement, and all of them professed to know the terms. It developed that they not only had six differing plans, but that Mr. McAdoo's made the seventh. The difference of one-quarter of 1 per cent. in the rate is not serious. The issue could be sold on a 4 per cent. basis, but it would involve a needless outlay of energy. In banking circles any disappointment over the adoption of the rate of 4¼ per cent. was more than balanced by gratification over the small amount of the bonds which must be taken, the provision for a sinking fund to be used to support the market, and the new advantage given this issue by making bonds under it acceptable in payment of Federal inheritance taxes. The Treasury Department will accept subscriptions in excess of the minimum asked, and should be in receipt of a sum considerably larger than $3,000,000,000. The new spirit of service which has been aroused throughout the land by the tales of heroic resistance offered by the British and French troops can express itself in no fitter way than through liberal subscriptions to the new issue. No amount of publicity and advertising could have so prepared the public mind for the new offering.

On the basis of the Treasury Department's own estimates of last December it was at first expected that the third loan would amount to $8,000,000,000. The figure was later revised to $6,000,000,000. The Secretary's decision to ask for but half the latter sum is a formal recognition of the failure of industries, manufacturing and shipping, to meet the expectations of the War Department. The authorities made generous requisitions for everything they wanted without regard to the limitations of production. It now appears that the December estimates of purchases for the year ending June 30 were at least double the sum that can be spent. On the other hand, the Treasury's expectations in the matter of tax receipts erred on the other side. It is freely predicted now that in place of the $2,500,000,000 which it was thought should be produced by the income and excess profits taxes, the Government will be in receipt of not less than $4,000,000,000. The measure offered in Congress to enable taxpayers to spread their payments over two or more installments should be adopted. The Government can anticipate revenues through sales of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, and the stringency that threatens if the banks are called upon to finance the tremendously increased payments at one time would be avoided. Recent reports of industrial corporations have shown on the balance sheets reserve set aside for taxes in some cases several times the amount of cash on hand. The corporations will be in receipt of funds to make their payments as contracts are completed, but they will have to borrow at an expensive rate to meet their taxes in June.

If it were not for the fact that the sum total of all economies in administration and operation falls far short of the estimated increase which must be made in the railway payrolls this year, the results so far achieved under the consolidation of all the lines into one Government system would be ample justification for the change in control. The New Haven situation would have proved troublesome had the Government not intervened, for bankers were not willing to grant the extension on terms which mean a profit to the railroad revolving fund.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 30, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	633,554	847,088	506,745
Tuesday	371,600	613,073	509,966
Wednesday...	348,701	528,718	468,896
Thursday ...	335,216	549,115	488,470
Friday	Holiday	515,808	439,251
Saturday ...	102,600	279,655	193,971
Total week	1,791,731	3,333,459	2,607,299
Year to date	33,028,844	48,470,214	43,472,153

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,753,500	$2,539,000	$4,212,000
Tuesday	27,774,500	2,303,500	3,212,000
Wednesday...	9,673,500	3,013,000	3,473,500
Thursday ...	7,292,500	2,704,500	3,909,000
Friday	Holiday	3,097,000	4,541,000
Saturday ...	4,679,000	1,762,500	2,079,000
Total week.	$53,173,000	$15,419,500	$21,426,500
Year to date.	311,609,500	278,324,300	281,788,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 30,'18.	Mar. 31,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$3,034,000	$10,413,500	*$7,379,500
Government..	50,075,000	4,818,000	45,257,000
State	1,000	37,000	*36,000
City	63,000	151,000	*88,000
Total all...	$53,173,000	$15,419,500	$37,753,500

*Decrease.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-newals.
March 25	6	5	6	5
March 26	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
March 27	6	5¾	6	6
March 28	6	5¾	6	6
March 29	6	5¾	6	6
March 30	6	5¾	6	6
Week's Range—				
High	6		6	
Low	5		5	
Same week last year—				
High	2½		2¼	
Low	2		2¼	
Year to date—				
High	6		6	
Low	2		2¼	
Same period last year—				
High	3		3	
Low	1½		1¾	

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 25	6	6	6
March 26	6	6	6
March 27	6	6	6
March 28	6	6	6
March 29	6	6	6
March 30	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Same week, last year—			
High	3½	3¾	4
Low	3½	3½	3¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4¼	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	5	5	5
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	4½	4½	4½
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3¾	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 25	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 26	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 27	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 28	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 29	Par	Par	†5c	Par
March 30	Par	Par	†5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Bills.	3 Mos.	Short London.	Exch. on London.
March 25	3¾	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	
March 26	3¼	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	
March 27	3¼@3½	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	
March 28	3¼@3½	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	
March 29	3¼@3½	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	
March 30	3¼@3½	3½	3⅝	27f 19½c	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
March 25	54	100⅝	57f 25c
March 26	54	100⅝	57f 25c
March 27	53⅞	100⅝	57f 25c
March 28	54	100⅝	57f 25c
March 29	54	100⅝	57f 25c
March 30	54	100⅝	57f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 25	46d	92½c
March 26	45⅝d	92½c
March 27	45⅝d	92½c
March 28	45⅝d	92½c
March 29	45⅝d	92½c
March 30	45⅝d	92½c

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.19	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con.	.80
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.74
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.11	Goldfield Cons.	.25
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.60	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.12
Midway	.07	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.05	Spearhead	.03
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Divide	1.80	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.45	Union Amalg.	.05
West End	.75	White Caps	.47
West Tonopah	.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.04
Atlanta	.10	Rochester	.32
Booth	.05	Round Mountain	.32
		United Eastern	4.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4½	Isabella	5¼	7
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	5¼	8
Elkton	4	5	Portland	90	102
El Paso	12	26	U. Gold M.	15	15½
Golden C.	157½	160	Vindicator	30	45
Granite	30	40	Rose Nichol	8⅝	12

If you read it in The New York Times you will find the date and a brief synopsis in The New York Times Index. Issued quarterly since the first day of 1913. Sent for examination. $2.00 an issue, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 30, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,791,731	33,028,844
Same period a year ago	3,333,459	48,470,214

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	67.66	65.67	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago	86.14	84.21	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
306	ADV. RUMELY pf	28⅝	28	28	— 1½
400	Ajax Rubber	52	50⅞	52	+ 1
500	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1,500	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24½	23	24	+ ¾
400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	80½	80	80	— 1
100	Am. Bank Note	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	— 2⅜
2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	76¼	74⅞	75	— 2⅛
21,400	Am. Can	41⅜	38⅝	40½	+ 1⅞
55,150	Am. Car & Foundry	79¼	74	75	— 4½
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109½	109½	109½	— ½
1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— 1
200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	79¼	79	79	— 1
900	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12	12⅛	..
400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	56¾	55⅝	56¾	+ ⅛
100	Am. Ice	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— 1
1,513	Am. International	53	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅝
4,000	Am. Linseed	31½	30⅝	31	— ⅜
400	Am. Linseed pf.	72½	71⅜	71⅝	— 1½
13,700	Am. Locomotive	62½	59⅜	61⅝	+ 1⅜
400	Am. Locomotive pf.	99	98	99	— ⅝
600	Am. Malting	9	9	9	..
400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	48¼	48	48	— 1
11,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77½	75½	77½	+ ⅝
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	105	105	— ½
36	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	90½	90½	90½	..
2,600	Am. Steel Foundries	63½	61¼	63	..
2,800	Am. Sugar Refining	102¼	100	100	— ½
15,300	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	91½	86	90	+ 2½
10	Am. Tel. & Cable	50	50	50	..
14,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	101¼	99¼	100¼	— ⅛
2,050	Am. Tobacco	157	150⅜	152½	— 1½
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	94	94	94	— 4
5,600	Am. Woolen	51¾	48	50⅜	+ 2½
220	Am. Woolen pf.	93¾	93	93⅜	— ⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	13	13	..
28,100	Anaconda Copper	63	60¼	63	+ 1½
2,700	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	84½	81⅛	83¾	+ 2¾
90	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf	81	80	81	— ½
100	Atlantic Coast Line	90½	90¼	90½	— ½
8,800	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	107	103¾	104¼	— 1
74,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	73¾	71⅝	74½	+ 1⅛
5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	50½	52	+ ⅞
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	54	54	54	— ⅞
200	Barrett Co.	86½	86¼	86½	— ⅞
110	Barrett Co. pf.	101	101	101	+ ½
500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
700	Bethlehem Steel	79½	78¼	78⅝	— 1¾
91,200	Bethlehem S., Class B.	78½	74	77⅜	+ 1½
2,500	Bethlehem S. S p. c. pf.	101½	99⅞	101½	+ 1¼
200	Booth Fisheries	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
1,200	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40½	38½	38½	— 1
100	Bruns. Term. & Ry.Sec.	7	7	7	+ ¼
1,800	Burns Brothers	121½	119¾	121	+ ¾
700	Butte Copper & Zinc	9⅝	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
1,000	Butte & Superior	19⅝	18⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
500	CAL. PACKING	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
1,300	Cal. Petroleum	16	15	15½	— ¾
200	Cal. Petroleum pf.	44	43	43	— 2
100	Calumet & Arizona	67½	67½	67½	— 1
16,800	Canadian Pacific	139⅛	135	137½	+ 1½
2,900	Central Foundry	40⅞	36⅝	38	+ 1
1,200	Central Foundry pf.	49½	47½	*49	+ 3
14,900	Central Leather Co.	64½	62	64¼	+ 1⅛
50	Central & So. Am. Tel.	110	110	110	..
600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ¼
300	Chandler Motor	82½	81½	81½	— 1
10,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	54	56⅜	+ 1⅜
600	Chi. Great Western pf.	20⅝	20	20	— 2
5,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	41⅛	38⅝	41	+ 1
8,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	72½	70	71⅛	+ ⅝
900	Chi. & Northwestern	92	89½	92	+ 2⅛
3,900	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
2,900	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	65¾	64	65	— 1¼
2,300	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	53⅝	52½	53¼	— ⅝
3,000	Chile Copper	16	15	15¾	— ⅜
2,200	Chino Copper	40¾	39	40⅝	+ ⅞
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	36½	37	— 1
1,600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	31	28¾	31	— 1½
400	Consolidated Gas	87	84	87	+ 2½
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	8	8	8	— 2
200	Continental Can	68½	68¼	68½	— ½
49,800	Corn Products Ref.	36⅞	34¾	35½	— ¼
300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97½	97	97	— ½
42,900	Crucible Steel	63⅜	59	62⅜	+ 1½
5,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	29½	28¼	29½	+ ⅞
500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	78⅛	79	+ ⅛
600	DEL. & HUDSON	108½	106½	106½	— 2½
168	Del., Lack. & Western	173	173	173	— 4
100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8	8	8	— 1
231	Detroit Edison Co.	103	103	103	..
2	Detroit United Ry.	80	80	80	..
28,450	Distillers Securities	41¼	37½	40⅜	+ 2⅜
400	Dome Mines	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7,000	ERIE	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
5,300	Erie 1st pf.	28¾	25½	27½	..
800	Erie 2d pf.	20	19½	20	— 1
400	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	31½	30½	31½	+ ¾
100	Fisher Body	34	34	34	..
1,200	GASTON, WM. & W.	33½	32	33½	+ 1¾
150	General Chemical	170	170	170	— 2
600	General Cigar	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
2,800	General Electric	137½	134½	137	+ 1⅛
19,000	General Motors	118	113½	118	+ 1
100	General Motors pf.	80¼	80½	80½	— 1⅜
200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	44½	43¼	44½	+ 3
200	Granby Consol.	79	76	77	+ ⅞
1,900	Great Northern pf.	90	87½	90	+ 1¼
7,700	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27¼	25⅜	27¼	+ 1
200	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39⅞	39½	39⅞	..
250	Gulf States Steel	89	88	89	+ ½
400	HARTMAN CORP.	38	37	37	— 3
2,150	Haskell & Barker	40⅝	37½	39½	+ 1
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96¼	94⅞	96¼	+ 1⅜
8,200	Inspiration Copper	46½	43⅜	46½	+ 2½
2,800	Interboro Consol.	7⅞	6⅞	7	..
200	Interboro Consol. pf.	42	41¾	42	..
300	Inter. Agricultural	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
250	Inter. Agricultural pf.	40	40	40	— 4
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	56	53	53	— 6
23,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	25¾	23½	24⅞	+ ¼
132,600	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	93	89½	90½	— 1⅝
6,200	Inter. Nickel	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	95	95	95	— 1
2,700	Inter. Paper	30¼	28⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
100	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	61	61	61	..
100	Inter. Salt	53½	53½	53½	— 2½
100	JEWEL TEA	35	35	35	— 4¼
1,200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	16	15¾	16	..
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ 1¾
100	Kelly Springfield Tire	42	42	42	— 1
10,000	Kennecott Copper	30¾	29	30¾	+ ⅝
5	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	93½	93½	93½	..
2,000	LACK. STEEL	76¼	73¾	76	+ ½
1,300	Lehigh Valley	58	56	57⅞	+ 1⅞
100	Liggett & Myers	180	180	180	— 11¾
521	Liggett & Myers pf.	104¼	103	103¾	— ⅞
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	— ⅞
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	200	200	200	+ 4
400	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	105	104	104½	— ½
500	Louisville & Nashville	114⅛	112¾	113¾	+ ⅝
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	61½	61¼	61½	..
300	Manhattan Elevated	94⅝	94	94	— 1
1,800	Maxwell Motors	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
1,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	56	53½	53½	— 2
200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21¾	21	21	— 1¼
100	May Dept. Stores	48	48	48	— 2
40,400	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	89⅝	92¼	+ 1¼
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	..
2,000	Miami Copper	31	29⅞	31	+ ⅞
4,000	Midvale Steel	45	43¾	45	+ ⅝
100	Minn. & St. Louis, new	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
200	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
300	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	8½	8½	8½	..
4,200	Missouri Pacific	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
1,700	Missouri Pacific pf.	51⅞	51	51½	— 1⅜
200	NATIONAL ACME	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
500	National Conduit & C.	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
4,800	National Enam. & S.	48	46	47	— ⅛
75	National Enam. & S. pf	96	96	96	..
1,200	National Lead	56	54	54⅞	— 1½
100	National Lead pf.	101	101	101	+ 1¼
4,300	Nevada Con. Copper	19	17¾	18⅞	+ ¾
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M	18	18	18	— 1
300	New York Air Brake	125	125	125	+ 1
5,300	New York Central	70¼	68	69¾	+ 1⅝
370	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	16	15⅝	16	..
6,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¼	27½	29	+ 1½
100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	..
100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	..
1,700	Norfolk & Western	104⅞	102¼	104⅝	+ 2½
1,900	Northern Pacific	85½	84½	85½	+ 1½
12,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	38	35½	38	+ 1
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	41½	41½	41½	— 1
4,000	Ontario Mining	7¾	6¾	7¾	+ ⅜
300	Owens Bottle Machine	57	56¼	56¾	— 3¾
100	PACIFIC TEL. & TEL.	20½	20½	20½	..
800	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91	89	89	— 1¾
5,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅞	44	44⅝	+ ¾
2,000	People's Gas, Chicago	43	42	43	+ ½
100	Pere Marquette	11½	11½	11½	— ½
400	Philadelphia Co.	24	23	24	+ ¾
800	Pierce-Arrow	37¼	36⅞	37	— ⅛
2,000	Pitts. Coal	53½	51	52	+ ⅞
500	Pitts. Coal pf.	81½	80	80½	+ ½
6,000	Pitts. & West Va.	27⅝	26	26⅝	— ½
100	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	68	66	66	— 1¾
700	Pressed Steel Car	60	58½	60	..
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
200	Public Service, N. J.	104½	104½	104½	— ½
1,000	Pullman Co.	113½	110	113¾	+ 1¾
1,500	RY. STEEL SPRING.	51⅜	48⅜	51⅜	+ 1¾
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
4,030	Ray Consol. Copper	23½	22½	23	+ ⅛
114,400	Reading	82	77½	81¼	+ 2¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37	— 1
200	Reading 2d pf.	35	35	35	— 3½
15,300	Republic Iron & Steel	78⅞	76½	78⅜	+ ¾
500	Republic Iron & S. pf.	97¾	97	97	+ ½
3,100	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	76	70⅜	75¼	+ 5
1,500	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅝
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	22	22	22	— 3½
800	Savage Arms	68	62	66	+ 3
100	Saxon Motor	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
200	Seaboard Air Line	7⅝	7½	7½	..
700	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17	18	+ ½
600	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	142	140	142	— 1
29,000	Sinclair Oil Refining	30½	27⅜

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Columbus, Ohio., March 2, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.
(a) for the election of Directors;
(b) for the purpose of considering and authorizing the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of the railroad and properties of The Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway Company, and such other matters and things as may be incidental to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transaction;
(c) for the purpose of considering all action theretofore taken or authorized by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee of the Company which may be submitted to the meeting; and
(d) for the purpose of transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, March 18, 1918, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
NOTICE OF THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a New Jersey corporation, will be held at the principal office, in the Prudential Life Building, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. At said meeting the following matters will be presented to stockholders for their action:
(1) The election of four directors to serve for a term of three years.
(2) The approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of said Corporation since the Twelfth Annual Meeting of its stockholders held on April 3, 1917.
(3) The adoption of a proposed By-law, providing for the administration of the bonus system approved at said Twelfth Annual Meeting; and
(4) The transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
The books for the transfer of shares of the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock and of the Common Stock of said Corporation (but not of the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock or of the Class B Common Stock, which two classes of stock do not have voting powers) will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, March 13, 1918, and will be reopened at the opening of business on Wednesday, April 3, 1918.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Newark, New Jersey, March 11, 1918.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, April 17th, 1918, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1918, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 18th, 1918.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 8, 1918.

The American Ship Building Company.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Ship Building Company, held on March 27, 1918, a regular dividend of 1¾% and an extra dividend of 2½% on the common stock, were declared, payable May 1, 1918, to common stockholders of record April 15, 1918.
O. J. FISH, Secretary.

BANKS ARE LOOKING FAR INTO PEACE TIME

American Exchange and Guaranty Trust Caution America to Prepare for Trade Contest.

HINT OF A GERMAN FRAUD

Empire's Population Thought to Have Been Misstated for Years—How to Help Post Office.

The American Exchange National Bank, discussing the general world situation in respect to military and business developments, voices a suggestion which has been heard in the allied and neutral countries for some time.

"Germany's display of reserve strength and resources," says the bank's April letter, "tends to confirm the belief that her Government has concealed the true population of the country for many years, and that it probably exceeded 80,000,000 at the outbreak of the war. In addition to this, large numbers of Germans were living in Poland, Russia, and Bohemia at that time, and the reservists and those of military age were called home shortly before the war began. Observant Americans in Germany were surprised at the heavy passenger traffic and other train movements in June and July, 1914. In the first week of August they had the explanation."

The German population has conventionally been estimated at 70,000,000.

The bank urges that American manufacturers and exporters organize to take advantage of the Webb bill for pushing foreign trade in competition with other countries.

"Germany is strengthening her cartel system," the letter continues, "and England and France are organizing syndicates for this purpose. It will not do to wait until peace is restored. Hereafter competition in international markets will be national rather than individual, and the race is likely to be won by the nation that is best prepared before the declaration of peace.

"Printing houses in New York and other cities turn out a vast amount of literature for the Federal Government which is shipped to Washington and mailed from there to all parts of the country. This is lost motion and wasted effort. Such printed matter could be mailed or shipped direct from the cities where it is produced with a great saving of money and time. It would pay the Government to maintain branch printing offices in various parts of the country.

"Business houses with heavy mails could serve themselves and save delays at their local Post Offices by disposing of as much of their outgoing mail as possible by midday. The Post Office Department says that the practice of holding outgoing mail matter until the afternoon forces the Post Offices to handle from 60 to 80 per cent. of their total volume within three or four hours, and it often swamps the clerks."

The Guaranty Trust Company describes in its monthly letter, to be issued today, the strenuous efforts being made by Great Britain to restore her commercial and financial position after the war. No secret is made of the fact that she expects a period of intense competition for the markets and the carrying trade of the world, the letter states, nor of her intention to be as fully prepared for it as possible.

"Upon the surplus of resources in goods and services," says the trust company, "which she can dispose of to other countries depends Great Britain's ability to get out of debt and resume her commercial and financial leadership. Through the length and breadth of the empire the idea is being fostered that the future rests upon increased production and reducing consumption, upon having more and requiring less.

"In preparation for this intensive development of her resources, Great Britain is taking what is probably the most remarkable inventory ever attempted. Under the general direction of the Ministry of Reconstruction, the Ministry of Munitions, Department of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and other Governmental agencies, nearly a hundred committees are busy collecting information regarding agricultural, mining, industrial and commercial conditions within the empire. The inquiries of these committees touch the life of the British people in all its phases."

The British banks are preparing for the demands which will be made upon them for capital to finance the program of restoration and new developments. By amalgamations, the letter says, they are concentrating great reserves of capital for a vast credit structure.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Mar. 25	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 26	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 27	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 28	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 29	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Mar. 30	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—						
High			4.7535			4.76⅛
Low			4.7531¼			4.76⅛
Same week last year—						
High			4.7556¼			4.76⅞
Low			4.7556			4.76⅞
Year to date—						
High			4.7535			4.7645
Low			4.75¼			4.76⅛
Same period last year—						
High			4.7585			4.7647½
Low			4.75			4.76⅛

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
PARIS.						
Mar. 25	5.72⅝	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Mar. 26	4.38	4.35	45.875	46.35	8.82½	8.81
Mar. 27	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Mar. 28	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.71	5.71	5.71
Mar. 29	5.72⅛	5.72¼	5.72⅛	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜
Mar. 30	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅜	5.70⅜
Week's range—						
High			5.72⅛			5.70⅜
Low			5.72⅛			5.71⅛
Same week last year—						
High			5.84⅛			5.83⅜
Low			5.84⅛			5.83⅜
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅛			5.08¼
Low			5.73⅛			5.71¾
Same period last year—						
High			5.84¼			5.83¼
Low			5.85⅜			5.84¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Mar. 25	4.37	4.35	46.00	46.50	8.83⅛	8.82
Mar. 26	4.38	4.35	45.75	46.35	8.82⅛	8.81
Mar. 27	4.36⅛	4.33	46.00	46.50	8.80	8.87½
Mar. 28	4.35	4.32½	46.00	46.50	8.75	8.73½
Mar. 29	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	8.75	8.73½
Mar. 30	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	8.74½	8.73
Week's range—						
High	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	8.74½	8.73
Low	4.38	4.35	45.875	46.25	8.83⅛	8.82
Same week last year—						
High	5.01¼	5.03¾	40.62½	40.56¼	7.70	7.69
Low	5.04⅛	5.03¾	40.37½	40.50	7.79	7.78¼
Year to date—						
High	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	7.27	8.25
Low	4.53	4.51½	42.87½	43.25	8.35½	8.04
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅜	6.87½
Low	5.06	5.06	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
Mar. 25	30.75	31.10	33.375	33.875	31.375	31.875
Mar. 26	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00
Mar. 27	30.60	31.19	33.00	33.50	31.40	31.90
Mar. 28	30.75	31.25	33.25	33.75	31.50	32.00
Mar. 29	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00
Mar. 30	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00
Week's range—						
High	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00
Low	30.60	31.10	33.00	33.50	31.375	31.875
Same week last year—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.00	30.15	29.60	29.70
Low	28.70	28.85	29.65	29.75	29.40	29.50
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.00	30.15	29.60	29.70
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cables.
March 25	19.40	19.45	12.60	13.00
March 26	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.25
March 27	19.40	19.45	14.00	14.50
March 28	19.40	19.45	14.00	14.50
March 29	19.40	19.45	14.25	14.75
March 30	19.40	19.45	14.25	14.75
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	14.25	14.75
Low	19.40	19.45	12.60	13.00
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.50	28.55
Low	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	14.25	14.75
Low	19.40	19.45	12.25	12.50
Same period last year—				
High	20.05	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	27.80	27.80

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	75.00	75.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Same week last year—						
High	56.00	56.10	85.50	85.62½	80.50	80.62½
Low	55.75	55.85	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cables.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cables.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Cables.
	INDIA.					
Week's range—						
High	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Low	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cab's.
			JAPAN.			
Week's range—						
High	25.50	25.65	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	25.35	25.45	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Same week last year—						
High	21.75	21.85	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.30	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	25.50	25.65	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.75	21.85	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Buenos Aires.— Cables.	Rio.— Demand.	Rio.— Cables.
	SOUTH AMERICA.			
Week's range—				
High	44.46	44.58	25.67	25.77
Low	44.21	44.31	25.67	25.77
Same week last year—				
High	43.50	43.62½	23.62½	23.75
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.67	25.84
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 30, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$53,173,000	$311,609,500
Same period last year	15,419,500	278,324,300

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	75.92	75.84.	77.43	75.84
Same period a year ago.	87.14	86.88	89.48	86.68

Range. 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Ch'ge.
95½	91	23	AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s.	92	91	92	— ⅛
99½	98¾	3	Am. Dock & I. 5s..	99	99	99	..
100	100	4	Am. Hide & L. 6s..	100	100	100	..
89½	86¼	14	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	87	86¼	87	+ ⅛
83½	81	32	A. T. & T. col. 4s...	82	81¼	81¾	— ¼
95¾	90	90	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90¾	90	90	..
91½	86	2	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s..	88	88	88	..
87	79	10	Am. Writ. Pap. 5s.	84½	84¼	84½	— ½
59	55	1	Ann Arbor 4s....	55	55	55	— 1
87	83	10	Armour & Co. 4½s..	84	83	83	— 1
83¾	80	65½	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	81	80	80½	— ⅝
78	70⅞	12	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped.....	73¾	73	73¾	+ ⅝
86	82¾	2	A.T. & S.F.Co.4s,'55	82¾	82¾	82¾	— 3⅜
82¾	79	3	A.T.&S.F.C.&A.4½s.	79	79	79	— 3⅜
73½	70	13	A. C. L.,L&N. col.4s	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ 1⅝
95	91	2	At. & Ch. A.L.1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅝
89½	86½	3	BALT. & O. pr.l. 3½s	87	86½	86¾	+ ¼
78	76	21	Balt. & O. gold 4s.	77¼	76½	77¼	..
83½	80	9	Balt. & O. ref. 5s..	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
79½	76¾	15	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	77½	76½	77	— ⅛
81¾	78½	13	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	..
93¾	87	3	Beth. S. 1st & ref. 5s	93	93	93	..
99	95¼	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	95¾	95¾	95¼	..
93	89¾	2	Braden Copper 8s...	93	93	93	..
97½	92¼	177	B. R. T. 5s. 1918....	96½	92¼	96¼	+ 3¼
69	65	1	B. R. T. ref. 4s....	68	68	68	..
87½	79	1	B'klyn Un. El. 5s...	79	79	79	— ⅛
84½	80	5	Bush Term. 5s.....	80	80	80	..
79	74	6	Bush T. Bldgs. 5s...	76	76	76	..
91½	86¾	6	CANADA SO.con.6s.	90	90	90	..
97¼	94¼	16	Cent. Leather 5s....	94½	94	94	— 1½
104	102	1	C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	102	102	102	..
107½	103	2	Cerro de Pasco cv.6s	105⅝	105¾	105⅜	— ⅝
76	72	4	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	76	75	76	..
81⅛	76	140	Ches. & O. cv. 5s..	80½	78	80½	+ 1⅛
73	63¼	63	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	72¼	71	71⅞	— ¼
47⅛	36½	20	Chic. & Alton 3½s.	37	37	37	..
84⅜	81	2	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ¼
92¼	91¼	5	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅜
94⅜	92	160	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	92½	92	92	+ ⅜
93¼	91⅝	2	C.,B.& Q.Jt.4s,reg....	92	92	92	+ ¼
87½	82	2	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.4s..	83	82¾	83	— ½
58	58	10	C. C. & C. col. tr. 5s	58	58	58	..
60¼	54	12	Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	55	54¼	54¾	..
80¼	76½	10	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25.	80	80	80	+ 1
70	64⅜	18	C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s.	68	67	67⅝	— ⅛
74	74	2	C.,M.&St.P.deb.4s,'34	74	74	74	..
84½	82½	2	C.,M.& St.P.gen.4½s	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
80	77¼	½	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	78	78	78	..
75¾	71¼	12	Chi. M. & St.P.cv.4½s	74½	72	72½	— 1
73½	70	5	C. & N. W. gen.3½s.	70	70	70	— 2
..	..	..	C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	83	83	88	— 1½
86½	81½	5	Chi. Railways 5s..	84	83½	84	— 1
68½	62½	55	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63¼	62½	63½	+ ⅝
100	100	1	C., St. L. & P. 5s.100		100	100	— 1⅜
90	86¼	4	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s..	87½	87½	87½	— ⅜
67	64	1	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	66	66	— ⅛
107½	102⅜	2	Chile Copper 7s.....	103	103	103	— 1
80½	78	28	Chile C. 6s,part pd...	76½	75⅝	76	..
63½	59	4	C.,C.C.&St.L.gen.4s.	60	60	60	— ¼
72	68½	1	C.C.C.&St.L.deb.4½s.	69	69	69	..
76	75	6	Col. Industrial 5s...	73¾	73⅜	73⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	5¾	3	Col.Mid.1st 4s,tr.cts.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	..
86½	82¾	4	Col. & So. 1st 4s....	86	84	86	+ 1¾
73	66	18	Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	68	67¼	67½	— ½
80	75½	3	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	78½	78½	78½	— ⅝
102	99¼	16	Con. Gas. 6s.cl.A....	100	99½	100	+ ½
98	93	13	Corn P.Ref.s.f.5s,'34	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	..
93½	90	2	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	+ 1½
69	60½	2	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
51½	48¼	1	D.& R.G.1st & ref.5s	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
72½	68	4	Detroit United 4½s.	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
76½	73	1	Det. Rev. Term. 4½s	76	76	76	+ ⅜
82⅞	75	87	Distillers Secur. 5s..	82	82	82	— ⅜
57¾	49½	39	ERIE gen. 4s.....	51½	51	51	— 1
69	65	2	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	65	65	65	— ½
48¾	42	23	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	44	42½	43½	— 1⅝
49	42¼	1	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	44	44	44	— 1
56	48½	20	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	50½	50	50¼	— ¼
89	86½	2	GT.NORTH. ref.4½s	88	88	88	..
78	75¼	1	HOCK. VAL. 4½s....	76	76	76	— 1
61	48¾	32	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	56⅝	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	14¾	25	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝
87½	87	1	ILL. CENT. 4s.....	87	87	87	..
62	62	1	Ill. C. 4s.St.L.Div.3s	62	62	62	..
85½	81	7	Illinois Steel 4½s....	83¾	83	83¾	..
97	95	2	Indiana Steel 5s.....	95	95	95	— ⅛
57½	52½	6	Inter.-Met. 4½s	52½	52½	52½	— 1
85	79	76	Int. Rap. Transit 5s	80	79	79	— ⅝
92	90	3	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
95	90¼	54	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s...	91¼	90¼	90¼	— 1
73⅜	68½	2	Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s.	72	70	70	— 2½
80½	75⅜	4	Iowa Central 1st 5s.	80	80	80	— ⅛
46¼	41⅝	3	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..	44½	43¼	43½	— 1⅝
69	62	1	K. C., FT. S. & M.4s	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
77	73¾	10	Kan. City So. 5s....	76	74½	73½	+ ⅛
78	74⅝	4	Kan. City Term. 4s.	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
92	78	1	L. ERIE & W.1st 5s.	85	85	85	— 7
98½	94¾	1	Lack. Steel 5s, 1923.	95	95	95	— ⅝
90½	88	2	Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
86⅝	83	1	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.	88	88	88	— 1½
86½	82¼	4	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.	82½	82½	82½	— 1½
95	88	12	Liggett & Myers 5s.	92¼	92	92	— ½
93	85	6	Lorillard 5s	89¾	89½	89½	— ½
88½	83	9	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	83½	83	83½	— ⅝
85½	80½	33	MIDVALE ST'L 5s.	82¾	80½	82	+ 1½
85⅞	85⅞	3	Milwaukee Gas 4s....	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— 4¼
61	60½	2	M., K. & T. 1st 4s..	61¼	61½	61½	— ⅛
40	40	1	M., K. & T. ref. 4s.	40	40	40	— 5½
56¾	49	1	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	51	51	51	— 2
59¾	55¼	100½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s....	57	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
90	86½	2	Mo. P. 1st ref.5s,'26.	87¾	86½	87⅞	— 2½
92	90	7	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	90¼	90	90	..
92	86¾	23	Mont. Power 5s.....	89	88	88	— 1
95¼	93	5	NAT'L TUBE 5s.....	95¼	95	95	— ⅝
49¾	40	18	N. O. T. & M.inc.5s.	49	47	47	— 2⅞
84½	71	3	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71	71	71	— ½
100	99	3	N. Y. Airb. cv. 6s...	99¾	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	91½	122	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	93	91½	93	+ 1
74⅜	71½	14	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
79	76½	8	N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	76½	76⅜	76½	..
82	78	1	N. Y.,C. & St.L.1st4s	78	78	78	— 4

Range. 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Ch'ge.
73	69	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s.	69½	69½	69½	— ⅝
86¾	83¾	13	N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 6s.	86¾	85	86	+ 1⅝
55½	55½	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. 4s, '56.....	55½	55½	55½	— 1
74½	72½	1	N. Y. & P. 1st 4s.	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅝
51	49	1	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
21⅞	17¾	23	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	18¼	18	18	..
86	85¾	7	N. Y. Telephone 4½s	84¾	84¾	87	..
49½	45	8	N. Y. W. & B. 4½s.	47½	45	45	..
85	81½	7	Nor. & W. con. 4s.	83	82½	83	..
84¾	79⅝	4	Nor. Pacific 4s.....	80	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
61½	57	7	Nor. Pacific 3s.....	57½	57	57	— 1⅛
87½	86	2	N. S. 1st & ref. 5s.	87	87	87	+ ⅜
104	100¾	4	ORE. SH. L. 1st 5s.	101½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Cyanamid Com. & Pf.
Continental Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
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International Pulp
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BUY—SELL
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Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
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30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

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Babcock & Wilcox
Gillette Safety Razor

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Columbia Graphophone
Carbon Steel

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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Childs Restaurant Pfd.
Remington Type. 1st Pfd.
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s, 1949
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment

W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF UNITED ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at Room 1504, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, April 16, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

E. L. HANG, Secretary.

Dated, New York, April 1, 1918.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. FRANKLIN A. BATCHELLER becomes a partner in our firm this day.

WILLIAMS, NICHOLS & MORAN,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
No. 35 Broad St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 65.

Amount $122,600.00.

Total amount to date $6,051,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ores reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1918, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable April 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record March 30th, 1918.

By Order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COPPER & CHEMICAL CORP.
61 Broadway, New York City.

March 28, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation have this day declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1918. Books will not close.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Treasurer.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the first preferred stock of United Drug Co., payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record April 15, 1918.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Boston, March 30, 1918.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

CREDIT MEN START FIGHT ON FRAUDS

Association Finds That War Conditions Have Developed Many Crooks in Business.

PRISON AIM OF CRUSADE

Dealers Buy on Time, Sell at Less Than Market Value, and Then Fail to Pay for Purchases.

Determined to eliminate commercial frauds, thus reducing the high cost of living, the investigation and prosecution department of the National Association of Credit Men will today launch a vigorous campaign against crooked business men who have been reaping a fortune through illegal trade practices.

"The situation brought about by the war has increased the number of commercial frauds," says a statement issued by F. Brown Snyder, Chairman of the committee, who points out that the present drive is aimed to reduce the losses of legitimate tradesmen and prevent unfair competition. Once the trade crooks are wiped out there will be a decline in the present high prices of merchandise, the statement holds.

Calling upon the 140 local credit associations throughout the United States to co-operate, Mr. Snyder has sent communications asking that they take part in the educational work of conveying to the 100,000 credit men in this country the information that the Investigation and Prosecution Department is at their command to follow up all reports of cases in which there appear to be evidence of commercial fraud. Immediately upon hearing of such instances, the department will assign a representative to look after the matter and, if the evidence warrants, to prosecute. No settlements will be made once it becomes manifest that a crime has been committed.

"Because of the present high prices that are charged for merchandise the crooked dealer finds it particularly attractive to obtain goods on credit, for which he never intends to settle," says Mr. Snyder's statement. "Once the dealer obtains goods on credit he finds no difficulty in disposing of the merchandise at less than the market value. This means that not only does the man who sells his goods to the dishonest dealer lose his wares, but the honest merchant who is competing with the rogue is at a disadvantage.

"We intend to educate the credit men in this country through our national and local associations to be more careful in giving credit, and when a crime has been committed not to accept offers of a settlement. When a settlement is effected in a case involving crime it is an injustice to the honest merchant, for the crook can go ahead and repeat the performance. We want to protect the competing honest merchant through constructive work. We do not intend to prosecute people who cannot pay their bills, but to prosecute those who deliberately seek to defraud honest business men.

"The National Investigation and Prosecution Department will justify its existence in the trying days to come, when business reacts from inflation and the false prosperity of war profits. The knowledge of its existence will then keep many a weak man from yielding to the temptation of an easy and profitable way out, and will deter many of the criminally inclined form making a getaway."

GROWTH OF MIDVALE.

Annual Report Shows Great Gain in Earnings and Assets.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company shows in the pamphlet report for 1917, to be issued today, that the value of its assets increased $55,254,000 during the year, with a total on Dec. 31 of $270,099,316. The property account, amounting to $158,909,900, showed an expansion of $23,201,000, and cash totaling $18,823,078 increased approximately $7,000,000. The item to show the greatest increase was marketable securities, which, at $27,590,196, were $26,214,375 larger than a year before. Presumably investments in Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates accounted for the bulk of the increase.

The income account, which was made public a few weeks ago, displayed net earnings before depreciation and taxes of $89,838,254, an increase of $33,121,435. Federal taxes absorbed $25,731,910, and the final balance for dividends was $35,576,558—a gain of $4,116,347. The surplus account was increased by $22,804,950, making the aggregate surplus at the end of the year $41,461,561.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.				
March 25	..	..	1.26	1.25⅝
March 26	..	..	1.26⅝	1.25⅝
March 27	..	..	1.26⅝	1.26
March 28	..	..	1.26⅛	1.26⅛
March 29	..	..	Holiday.	
March 30	..	..	1.26⅞	1.25⅝
Week's range	..	..	1.26⅛	1.25⅝

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.				
March 25	90¾	89⅝	85⅝	84⅝
March 26	91⅝	90⅝	86⅛	85⅛
March 27	91⅛	91⅛	87	86¼
March 28	92½	92	86⅞	86⅞
March 29	Holiday.			
March 30	90⅝	89¼	86⅞	84⅝
Week's range	92½	89⅝	92½	84⅝

Provisions.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
March 25	26.25	26.15	26.22	26.15
March 26	26.32	26.25	26.27	26.20
March 27	26.32	26.30	26.32	26.30
March 28	26.27	26.07	26.27	26.12
March 29	Holiday.			
March 30	26.00	25.75	26.00	25.72
Week's range	26.32	25.75	26.32	25.72

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
RIBS.				
March 25	24.79	24.90	25.32	25.30
March 26	25.00	24.92	25.37	25.35
March 27	25.07	25.02	25.47	25.42
March 28	24.97	24.77	25.37	25.15
March 29	Holiday.			
March 30	24.60	24.45	25.05	24.80
Week's range	25.07	24.45	25.47	24.80

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
PORK.				
March 25			48.60	48.60
March 26			48.90	48.80
March 27			49.00	48.80
March 28			48.50	48.40
March 29			Holiday.	
March 30			48.15	47.85
Week's range			49.00	47.85

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 25	32.86	32.37	32.14	31.50
March 26	32.94	32.10	32.25	31.90
March 27	33.01	32.71	32.34	32.06
March 28	32.82	32.59	32.15	31.90
March 29	Holiday.			
March 30	Holiday.			
Week's range	33.01	32.37	32.34	31.50

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. Low.
March 25	30.87	30.50	30.62	30.28	30.49
March 26	31.12	30.80	30.89	30.67	30.77
March 27	31.18	30.92	30.91	30.70	30.83
March 28	31.00	30.80	30.77	30.58	30.66
March 29	Holiday.				
March 30	Holiday.				
Week's range	31.18	30.50	30.91	30.28	30.83

DELAY MEANS LOSS.

On ascertaining that property is missing, at once telephone Bryant 1000, and a small advertisement describing lost article will appear following morning.—Advt.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	..
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	68	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	92	96
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	June & Dec.	57	63
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96½	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	98
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	81	87
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	95
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Jan. & July	96	98
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	90¾
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	86	92
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	84	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	87
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	86	88
Cons. G. Co. N. Y., '36	4½	Jan. & July	82	83
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	..
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	June & Dec.	93	95
Do deb., '30	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Dallas Elec 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	83	88
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	June & Dec.	..	..
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	79	84
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st '40	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	74	78
Housat. Elec. 1st, '26	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, '48	5	May & Nov.	94	98
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	5	May & Nov.	89½	..
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	74	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	70	79
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	76½	90
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	74	77
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Jan. & July	70	78
Lock. & Ole. R. 1st '20	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	..
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	5	Jan. & July	99½	100
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	70¼	71¼
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	80	85
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	78
Newark Gas, '48	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	95	97
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	95	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., '54	5	May & Nov.	69	71
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	4	Jan & July	62¼	64
Norf. & Port., '32	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	97¾	..
Norf. R. & L. cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	76	80
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	86	90
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '40	5	Jan. & July	75	80
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	85½	88½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Do deb., '21	5	Jan. & July	85	87
Ottum. Ry. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	88
Seattle Elec. cons., '37	5	Feb. & Aug.	82	86
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	85	88
S. W. Pr. & L. 1st, '43	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Stand. Gas & El. '35	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	May & Dec.	72	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70	74
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	87	93
United El. of N. J. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	70	80
Do deb., '26	5	June & Dec.	76	80
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	May & Nov.	80	90
Do income, '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73½	75
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	June & Dec.	92	94
United Util. conv., '43	6	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Sep.	83	83½
Wash. R. & El. con., '51	4	May & Nov.	96	98
W. States G. & E. con., '37	5	Jan. & Nov.	98	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '34	6	Jan. & July	85	93
		Mar. & Sep.	88	92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	89	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	58	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 30, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr., Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	15	16
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	70	75
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	84	90
Am. Light & Trac.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	42	49
Do pf	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	205	210
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Do 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	96
Do participating pf	..	..	Feb 26,18	4¾	6
	..	..	..	58	60
	..	..	..	12¾	13½

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. ZERR & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in this county, sells this day, Monday, April 1, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 200 shares of capital stock of the Walker Land and Improvement Company, also the unexpired terms of leases of the premises formerly occupied by A. Andre & Co., Inc., No. 300 179th Street, and southwest corner of Sterdam Avenue, 2,161 Eighth Avenue, 884-886 Columbus Avenue.

All those thirty-two (32) certain lots, piece, or parcel of land, situate and located in the Town of Riverhead, County of Suffolk, State of New York, known and designated as lot Nos. 1 to 32 in block 61, and is shown on a certain map of Roselawn Park, late of John F. Millers, and is surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch for the Roselawn Park Land Company, and recorded in the County Clerk's Office at Riverhead, Long Island; said premises to be sold subject to any covenants running with the land and any encumbrances thereon.

All those certain two lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Borough of West Norwood, in the County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, known, laid down and designated as lot Nos. 18 and 20 in Block No. 2 Map No. 1, property of L. M. Haight and H. O. Todd, West Norwood, County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey; all as laid down on said map, filed in Bergen County Clerk's Office; said premises to subject covenants, if any, running with land and any encumbrances thereon.

WILLIAM J. McARTHUR, Trustee.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON B. ROSENFIELD & JOSEPH C. ROSENFIELD, individually and as copartners trading as "ROSENFIELD BROS.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Children's Dresses, Silks, Piece Goods, Machines, Trimmings, Fixtures, etc.

JACOB H. CORN, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for petitioning creditors and Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG, individually and trading as "THE ROSE SHOP" and "CAPITOL MILLINERY," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 1, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 East 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmings, fixtures, &c.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 25365. —In Bankruptcy.—CENTURY AMUSEMENT CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Century Amusement Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 11th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 25734. —In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR G. DELAMATER, Bankrupt.

Arthur G. Delamater was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 28, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 12, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25516.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MARKOE & LOGIN, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on January 31st, 1918, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 11th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 25731. —In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM SILVERSON, Bankrupt.

Abraham Silverson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 27th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 11th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 25712. —In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL RAPPELFELD, Bankrupt.

Israel Rappelfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 22nd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 11th, 1918, at 10:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, March 7, 1918.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of Southern Railway Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on April 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 2, 1918.

F. S. WYNN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

224th DIVIDEND.
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, March 21, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

March 25th, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared on the Common stock. The dividend is payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record April 15th, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 19, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1918.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Vice-President.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	34,510	167,201	134,400	$63,000
Tuesday	33,975	156,519	254,245	18,000
Wednesday	22,440	188,295	178,755	41,000
Thursday	18,600	148,589	187,725	136,000
Friday	Holiday			
Saturday	34,735	77,303	89,250	45,000
Total	144,260	737,907	889,375	$298,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9⅜	6¼	6,200 *Aetna Explo	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅜
77	70	100 *Air Reduction	72	72	72	– 5
½	⅛	2,300 *Am. Tin Tungsten	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
18	14⅞	700 Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	15	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅛
18	15¼	4,300 Br.-A.Tob., coupon	15¼	15¼	15¼	– ⅛
25	19	25 *Can. Car & F.	25	25	25	..
60	44	50 *Can. Car & F. pf.	60	60	60	..
3¼	2	2,900 Car Light & P. pf.	2½	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
90	77	50 *Carbon Steel	90	90	90	+10
65	55	40 *Carb. Steel 2d pf.	65	65	65	–10
135	100	130 Chalmers Motor	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	25	3,400 Chev. M. C., w. I.	118	110¼	117	+ 3
½	⅜	200 Curtiss Aero	29	29	29	– 1
4⅜	2⅞	1,100 *Electric Gun	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
80	77½	1,100 Emerson Phon	3	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
20¼	14⅛	200 *GilletteSaf.R.,w.I.	79½	79	79½	– ½
24	23	250 *Hulbert Motors	19	18½	18½	– 1¼
56	55	100 *Int. Motors	24	23½	24	..
27¼	14	35 Int. Motors 1st pf.	56	56	56	– 1
17½	12⅜	210 *Int. Motors 2d pf.	27¼	27	27½	+ 1½
84	69¼	1,200 Keystone T. & R.	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
3½	2⅝	50 *S. S. Kresge	80	80	80	– 3
⅜	⅜	500 Lake Tor. Boat	3	2⅞	3	– ⅛
3⅝	3⅜	200 *Man. Transit	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1	½	1,400 Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	14	36,000 *Maxim Munitions	⅝	½	⅝	– ⅛
3¼	2¼	100 N. Y. Transp	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ 1¼
20	14	700 Nor. A. P. & P	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11	9⅜	150 Peerless T. & M	16	15½	15½	– 1¼
15	14	50 Pyrene Mfg. Co	10½	10½	10½	– ⅜
6⅜	4¼	100 *Scripps B. Corp.	15	15	15	+ 1
12⅜	1⅜	1,500 *Security Drug	6¼	6¼	6¾	..
18½	8½	33,000 Smith Motor Tr	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅜	2,650 *Standard Motor	13⅛	11	13	+ 1¾
5	4	7,200 Submarine Boat	13¼	11⅜	13	+ 1¼
1	¾	5,400 Thiogen Co. of A	⅞	¾	¾	– ⅛
3¼	10½	300 Triangle Film Co	4⅛	4

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.—Room 458, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Same(Reichmore.
Kelly(US.
Thompson(same.
Parsons(Camino.
Same(Portsmouth.
Kerr(Lane.
Janssen(Italian.
Thompson(Arrillaro.
Same.
De Solomon.
Ackerman(Britannia.
Carr(Doll.
Gordon(Neptune.
Life Co(National Co.
Stumpf(Schreiber.
Mayer(Mutschler.
Rosenelli(Aetna Co.
Brady(So Shore Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Motions:
Am Graphophone Co(Emerson Phon Co.
Same(CNY.
Isaacs(Goldstein.
Kirshner & Co.
Blades(Rose Litho Co.
Williams(McLaughlin.
Talman(D & D Elec Co.
Bradley-Voshardt Co(Universal Metal S & S Co.
Henderson & Ervin(Weber & Hellbroner.
Same(Man Shirt Co.
Wheeler & Co(Pine Arts Films Co.
Phillips(J Pratt Carroll, Inc.
Bolton-Light Co(World Light App.
Meister(A H Vogel & Co., Inc.
Same(Vim Films.
Talcott(U S Steel.
Aeolian Co(M Welte & Sons & Lord & Taylor Co. (2.)
Same(Pfox Films.
Marconi(J H Bunnell & Co. Inc.
Same(Wireless Telegraph Co(Consolidated Steel Co.
Sargent(Auto Blue Book Pub Co.
Same(Dan Elec Supply Co. (2.)
Hyde & Bedman Music Co(Columbia Phonograph Co.
Adriance(Ebling Brew Co(Wetton(Jorgensen. (2.)
Hayes, Lowenstein.
DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Harvey F Boell,
Walter S Sheldon,
Jessie Frankenstein,
Mark Berman,
Alex Margolis,
A & B Rothenberg,
Sam G Booth,
Louis Levitan,
A B Rubinstein,
G V Du Bois,
Oscar S Solomon,
Joseph Schwarz,
Jacob Seidman,
James H Bailey,
Max Peary,
Irving Schell,
Katherine Giffin,
Julius Freed.
Under objections:
Max Finkelstein,
Academy Const Co.
J & M Valinetz,
David Siegel,
Irving Schell.
Adjourned cases:
W H Rudolph,
Joseph Toth,
Lawrence Kornicki,
Mandel Pollack.
Motions:
Paisley, Inc.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal Calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Same(In Fennimore.
Same(F G Kilemand. Same(J Weinigel.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People(Zanni.
Same(Nelson.
Regan(Pettus et al.
Hardin(Robinson et al.
People(Cohen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, Whitaker, and Dowling, JJ.—At 10 A. M. For hearing of appeals from Orders and Judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Unassigned motions.
People, &c(Union.
Wenig(Sailer.
Calling Subdivision.
Title Guar & T Co(Cassleman.
Re Korman.
Blaswick(C J & B RR.
Same(N Y C RR.
Pollack(Nassau El RR.
Schlesinger(So Bkn R.
Re Sheridan.
Field(Fuld.
Jones(Herbert.
Opdyke(Lyons.
Westcott Exp(CNY.
Empire Fuel and Sav Bk(Panciero.
Rentz(Rauff.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Kirk).
Macauley(Starr.
Bond & Mortgage Guar(Goebel.
Erie(Pickel.
Equitable Life Assn Socy of US(Maguire.
Hynds(Star Co.
Re Press.
Martyniak(Willys-Overland, Inc.
Adams & Grace(Heff Swenson(Klein.
Trust(Furst.
Mayer & Co(McCollum.
Beach(Van Cortlandt Vehicle Co.
Re Ballard.
Stern(Romberg.
Fallin(Shaber.
Re Kneass (White)
Everett(Kalcewitz.
Re Henry (Alliance Land Trust)
Hayward(Mayo.
Stewart(Stewart.
Compo Co(Higgins
Sheehan(Sheehan.
Experiment & Evans Co(Mach & Metals Sales Co.
Lowrey(Estabenau.
Stromberg Export & Import Co(Stromberg.
Littlejohn & Bull Inc(Deutsch.
Smith(Eddy.
Rosenlin Co(Fu Pietro
Seaverbee(Jatison Const Co.
Nussbaum(Swanson.
Anderson-Jones.
Weinberg(Onondaga Alfalfa Growers' Assn.
Wechsler(Miller.
Re Straus.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk(Francisco.
Re Vogel.
Re Maltby (Reliance Motion Pict Co.)
People(Straus.
Levett Co(Franco-American Chemical.
Re Castelli.
Pollock(Archbald Coal Co.
Haines(Syracuse Journal Co.
Brand(Beresford.
Viewcomb(Hatcher.
Kaser Co(62 W 116th St.
Bottle(Mercantile Bk of Memphis.
Kent(Kent.
Hirsch(Schmell.
Re Arnold.
Ins Co(Trust & Sav Bk(Assets Realization Co.
Moore(Wenarex Molding Co.
Hoagey(Schwartz.
Re Phillips Shoe Co.
Lanoschloss(Berman Bros Co.
O'Toole(Helser.
Bauer(Schein.
Castka(Castka.
Cassandis Bros(Dugundji.
New England Ins Co(Holahan.
Legnit(Mechanics & Metals Bk.
Balint(N Susq & West RR.
Lewis(Nassau Beekman Inv Co.
PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Goldsmith(Roth, (3.)
Feeney(Brennan.
Adler(United Dist Co.
Borchard(Raymond Const Co.
Di Neuberger Co, Inc(Lehigh Val RR.
Faxon(Fuller.
Hart(Hoyt.
Ludwig(Hall.
Rutherfurd(Brown Bros. Inc. (2.)
Wadler(Wadler.
Lincoln Trust Co(Brightman.
Fischer(Fischer.
Lincoln Tr Co(Adams.
Lanzetta(Lanzetta.
McCue(Survey Associates, Inc. (2.)
Pollock(Pollock.
Bayard Products Co(Gross.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co(Lyon.
Greenwich Sav Bank(Schoolherr.
Conover(Conover.
Duchemin(Duchemin.
Demurrers:
Lutz(Comings.
Heinberg(same.
Cowles(Farson.
Re Lyons, (Emerson.)
Corey(Race.
Preferred causes:
Peo ex rel E 86th St Corp(Purdy.
People ex rel La Rochelle Corp(Purdy.
Haber(Orsaga.
People ex rel O H Perry Co(Purdy.
General calendar:
Kahn(Saperstein, (2.)
Rty Iron Wks(Marx.
Schuessler(Riedinger.
Frieder(Gilmore.
Noah(Ryan.
Fischel(Siegel.
Napolitano(Napolitano.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lodgers(Rodgers.
Piersons(Duden.
Dyer Co(Pacific Sugar Corpn.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co, Inc(Fishman.
Werthan Bag Co(Ray Bell & Co.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions:
Ing-Ward(Katz.
Ing—Tanyer(Levy.
Stainton(Union Ry.
Cusimona(Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Guenthor(Ridgway Co.
J Bartone(Barrett.
A. Bartone(Barrett.
Silberman(Block.
Hoage(N Tonawanda, (2.)
Lehman(Kinney, (2.)
J Maskalik(P A Butter Market, Inc.
M Maskalik(P A Butter Market, Inc.
Goldberg(Burrows.
Erbe(Belt Line Ry.
Slattery(Ruppert.
Werner(Classen-Flanagan Brewery.
Felnstock(Brooklyn Heights RR.
Pollar(Taylor.
Nontreuil(NY Rys.
Sarfatty(Whitridge.
Hymanson(same.
Goldberg(Inter RT Co.
Nechamkin(Wiemers.
Glassman(Consol Tel & Exch Subway Co.
Johnson(NY Rys.
Entenberg(Neisner.
Gordon(NY Rys.
Cuomo(Desmet.
Ballan(Lieberman.
Barret(Paterno.
McEvily(ThirdAv Ry.
Leinwand(Covardale.
Spitzbart(NY Rys.
Strober(NY Rys.
McLaughlin(City NY.
Cotter(Empire Carrying Co.
Adler(NY Rys.
Ampol(Sommers.
Alletta(NY Rys.
Kalstein(Juillard.
Obeleder(Penn Taxi.
Packales(Barrett.
Shoonmaker(Int R T.
Coughlin(Westminster Kennel Club.
Coughlin(Whitman(2).
Glickeld(Lees Lighters.
Gunderson(N Y, N H & H RR.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Indelli&Confortl Co(Hudson Realty Co.
R & L Co, Inc(Nat Surety Co.
Hoffin(Halperin. (2.)
Hoffin(Riviera Waist
Hoffin(Osofsky Waist
Hoffin(Triangle Waist Co.
Rubon(Siegel.
Bird(Consol Rail Feeding Door &c.
Vanderneegh(Star Pur Mfg Co.
Northwestern Const Co(City of N Y.
Triangle Waist(Todd.
Milgrim & Bros(Ottman.
Koehnenwaki(Lewis.
Langer(Fox.
Peyser(Mo s.
Jones(Jones.
Southack(Falk.
People, &c(Cole.
Nat Casket(Gearhar.
Dimon Bros(Council of Edson Inv.
Hollinger(Dinner Party.
Johnston(Meryagh.
Tull(NY Title & Mtg Co.
Levy(Levy.
Bevins(Davis.
Kane(Mid Crosstown Ry Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk(Charig.
CNY(Anent.
Gen Fire Extinguisher Co(US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Re Weil.
Sun(Gint News Co.
Machine Co(Rae.
Re Minogue (Mullen)
Katz(Fischer.
Re CNY (Bronx Boulevard).
Re same (Barchall.)
Linnehan(Bell.
Miller(Miller.
Irving Trust Co(Breitung.
Saxe(Metals Disintegrating Co.
Ther(Ther.
Westerman(Westerman.
Tricom(Int R T.
Fox(Minsky.
Ayres(Pembroke Rlty.
Bourne(Bourne.
Clare(Elknur Rlty Co
Green(Gerety.
Same(Chartress.
Hamilton(Hemsley Co
Happ(Happ.
Kirk(Andrews.
People ex rel Capolunge(Commodore
Vito La Mantia Socy
Nordenschild(Geo F Hensley Co.
Cloak Makers Union Local 1(Kottler.
Belzer(Diamond.
Stoffman(Childs Co.
L & E Frenkel(Shibakawa & Co
Plumeri(Mayer.
Kastin(Sedulsky.
Re § Gordon Painting Co.
Chilvers(Chilvers.
Ahearn(Ahearn.
Marsh(Marsh.
Cohen(Grossman.
Sivelli(New River Coal Co.
Wascom(Straus & Co
Coddington(Thorn.
Hauger(Schein.
August(Socha.
Keeny(Lincoln Twist Drill Co.
Arlock(Narischkin.
Horowitz(Barrett.
Malaro(same.
Sivelli(New River Coal Co.
Emanuel(Meth & Gropper Co.
Hyde(Frohlich.
Raisman(De Lisser.
Acker(Blackstone.
Re Simon Health System Inc.
Sherman(Piel Bros, Inc.
Cohn(Goodman.
Mount(Clark.
Miller(McHeffey.
Schwartz(Walker.
Roth(Kane.
Feldgus(High Rock Knitting Co.
Rabinowitz(Rabinowitz.
Rosenberg(Levy.
Licata(Kenny.
Fitzgerald(NY Medical College & Hosp for Women.
Pell(Martinique.
Re McElroy & Madden Co (Rosett)

Same(Nassau Smelt & Ref Wks, Lim.
Tilden Thurber Corp(G Sachnoff & Co.
Am Laundry Mach Co(W S Hoffman Co
Mitchell(Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Northern Transp Co(C W Chadwick & Co.
Fischer(United Booking Offices.
Frank(Irwin & Scott.
Springfield Body Corp(Fisher Body Columbia Trust Co(Tehuantepec Rubber C Co.
Aeolian Co(Schubert Piano Co(Schubert Piano Co(Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Co(Jacob Doll & Sons, Inc.
Am Chicle Co(Schachter.
Wagner(Aucaigne.
Ilidor Picture Corp(Trufanoff.
Bayley & Sons, Inc(Braunstein Bros Co.
Bayer Co(In Drug.
A G Spalding & Bros (Successors of Buckley & Co.)
Same(Wanamaker.
Hewitt(Am T & T Co.
Marconi(De Forest Radio T & T Co.
Same(Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co.
Same(Atlantic Communication Co, Inc
DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Henry C Merritt,
Isidor Ginsberg,
Kelly Const Co,
Alex Margolis,
Nathan Levine,
Dietrich Allschwang,
Army & Navy Equip Co.
Frank T Davis,
Max Lampert.
Clara W Galvin,
White Paper Food Co.
Loretta Corp.
Chasanoff, Lowenthal & M.
H E Hodenstein,
Solomon Levy,
Botwinick & Aslanowsky.
Madero Bros.
Hershkovitz Bros.
Irving Freizer.
Julius Rohn & Son.
Mishkin, Inc(Grossman.
Madora Bros.
G H & W Fishel.
Benjamin Rosenblatt.
Nathan & Levy.
Loretta Corp.
A. A. O'Donovan.

Waterfront Co(Scow 29.
Standard Oil Co(Almara.
General calendar:
Erber(US.
Lyon(Hartford Co.
Re Machine Metal Co.
Reed(US.
Hodge(Meyer.
O'Connell(Moran.
Leh Val RR(Pidcock.
Procter & Gamble(Berlin Mills.
Leh Val Coal(Tug Transfer 17.
Dick Co(Underwood Co.

Gordon(N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
Depew(Depew.
N Y Wet Wash Ldry(Donshik.
New Castlebonian, &c, Soc(Mina.
McMaster(Gould.
Conte(Conte.
Reiche(Int R T, (2.)
Baum(Stockwell.
Mapes(Dillon.
Romeike, Inc(Romeike Press Clip Co.
Cuban-Am Tel & Tel Co(G Musso Co.
Ongley(Marcin.
Waters(Smith.
Meyer(Beal.
Lane(Barnard.
Tischel(Kamber, Fischel & Co.
Harriman(Ecker.
Bowers(Klugel.
Ware(Smith.
Bamberger(Beal.
Zerman(Edmunds Francis Rty Co.
Cent Trust Co(Am Light & T Co.
Kulka(Fantel.
Bloom(Bronner.
Sondheim(Aletro Amus Co.
Samarelli(Samarelli.
Stockman(Gottesman.
Le Manquais(Sperry.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.
PART VI.—Turney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions:
Rty Iron Wks(Marx.
Schuessler(Riedinger.
Frieder(Gilmore.
Noah(Ryan.
Fischel(Siegel.
Napolitano(Napolitano.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.
PART V.—Turney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions:
Kahn(Saperstein, (2.)
Rty Iron Wks(Marx.
Schuessler(Riedinger.
Frieder(Gilmore.
Noah(Ryan.
Fischel(Siegel.
Napolitano(Napolitano.
PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lodgers(Rodgers.
Piersons(Duden.
Dyer Co(Pacific Sugar Corpn.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co, Inc(Fishman.
Werthan Bag Co(Ray Bell & Co.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions:
Ing-Ward(Katz.
Ing—Tanyer(Levy.
Stainton(Union Ry.
Cusimona(Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Guenthor(Ridgway Co.
J Bartone(Barrett.
A. Bartone(Barrett.
Silberman(Block.
Hoage(N Tonawanda, (2.)
Lehman(Kinney, (2.)
J Maskalik(P A Butter Market, Inc.
M Maskalik(P A Butter Market, Inc.
Goldberg(Burrows.
Erbe(Belt Line Ry.
Slattery(Ruppert.
Werner(Classen-Flanagan Brewery.
Felnstock(Brooklyn Heights RR.
Pollar(Taylor.
Nontreuil(NY Rys.
Sarfatty(Whitridge.
Hymanson(same.
Goldberg(Inter RT Co.
Nechamkin(Wiemers.
Glassman(Consol Tel & Exch Subway Co.
Johnson(NY Rys.
Entenberg(Neisner.
Gordon(NY Rys.
Cuomo(Desmet.
Ballan(Lieberman.
Barret(Paterno.
McEvily(ThirdAv Ry.
Leinwand(Covardale.
Spitzbart(NY Rys.
Strober(NY Rys.
McLaughlin(City NY.
Cotter(Empire Carrying Co.
Adler(NY Rys.
Ampol(Sommers.
Alletta(NY Rys.
Kalstein(Juillard.
Obeleder(Penn Taxi.
Packales(Barrett.
Shoonmaker(Int R T.
Coughlin(Westminster Kennel Club.
Coughlin(Whitman(2).
Glickeld(Lees Lighters.
Gunderson(N Y, N H & H RR.
PART XIV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Indelli&Confortl Co(Hudson Realty Co.
R & L Co, Inc(Nat Surety Co.
Hoffin(Halperin. (2.)
Hoffin(Riviera Waist
Hoffin(Osofsky Waist
Hoffin(Triangle Waist Co.
Rubon(Siegel.
Bird(Consol Rail Feeding Door &c.
Vanderneegh(Star Pur Mfg Co.
Northwestern Const Co(City of N Y.
Triangle Waist(Todd.
Milgrim & Bros(Ottman.
Koehnenwaki(Lewis.
Langer(Fox.
Peyser(Mo s.
Jones(Jones.
Southack(Falk.
People, &c(Cole.
Nat Casket(Gearhar.
Dimon Bros(Council of Edson Inv.
Hollinger(Dinner Party.
Johnston(Meryagh.
Tull(NY Title & Mtg Co.
Levy(Levy.
Bevins(Davis.
Kane(Mid Crosstown Ry Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk(Charig.
CNY(Anent.
Gen Fire Extinguisher Co(US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Re Weil.
Sun(Gint News Co.
Machine Co(Rae.
Re Minogue (Mullen)
Katz(Fischer.
Re CNY (Bronx Boulevard).
Re same (Barchall.)
Linnehan(Bell.
Miller(Miller.
Irving Trust Co(Breitung.
Saxe(Metals Disintegrating Co.
Ther(Ther.
Westerman(Westerman.
Tricom(Int R T.
Fox(Minsky.
Ayres(Pembroke Rlty.
Bourne(Bourne.
Clare(Elknur Rlty Co
Green(Gerety.
Same(Chartress.
Hamilton(Hemsley Co
Happ(Happ.
Kirk(Andrews.
People ex rel Capolunge(Commodore
Vito La Mantia Socy
Nordenschild(Geo F Hensley Co.
Cloak Makers Union Local 1(Kottler.
Belzer(Diamond.
Stoffman(Childs Co.
L & E Frenkel(Shibakawa & Co
Plumeri(Mayer.
Kastin(Sedulsky.
Re § Gordon Painting Co.
Chilvers(Chilvers.
Ahearn(Ahearn.
Marsh(Marsh.
Cohen(Grossman.
Sivelli(New River Coal Co.
Wascom(Straus & Co
Coddington(Thorn.
Hauger(Schein.
August(Socha.
Keeny(Lincoln Twist Drill Co.
Arlock(Narischkin.
Horowitz(Barrett.
Malaro(same.
Sivelli(New River Coal Co.
Emanuel(Meth & Gropper Co.
Hyde(Frohlich.
Raisman(De Lisser.
Acker(Blackstone.
Re Simon Health System Inc.
Sherman(Piel Bros, Inc.
Cohn(Goodman.
Mount(Clark.
Miller(McHeffey.
Schwartz(Walker.
Roth(Kane.
Feldgus(High Rock Knitting Co.
Rabinowitz(Rabinowitz.
Rosenberg(Levy.
Licata(Kenny.
Fitzgerald(NY Medical College & Hosp for Women.
Pell(Martinique.
Re McElroy & Madden Co (Rosett)

Riverside Printing(Gray.
Josslon(C G Robin.
Weber(Int R T Co.
Wacker(same.
Pochmarski(NY Rys
Rosenberg(Luckenbach SS Co.
Kinsey(Northwestern Theatrical Assn.
Yaskuis(N Y Rys.
Goldberg(same.
Sherman(Wolf.
Sackler(Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Sitt(Lamport.
Same(Hinchman.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Coff-Garrod Co(Dodwell & Co.
John Simmons Co(Rogers.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Kutner-Rentt.
Berkeley Arcade Co(Duell.
Lefcourt(Raymond.
Gordon(Purity Wet Wash Laundry.
Aron(Premier Snap Fastener Co.
Bibler(Rosenwasser.
Ehrlich(US Fid, &c.
Varriale(Pugliatto.
Price(Price.
Am Gas Governor Wks(Hoelscher.
Kuhlman(Mastrangelo.
Carpp(Peeres.
Crane(Litchfield.
Wolf(Bernstein.
Zobel Color Wks(Siegel.
Rogalsky(Essner.
Helfgott(Hayashi.
Rosenbaum(R Colin Co.
Donnelly(59th St Real Estate Co.
Texas Co(Postoffice Garage Co.
Trossman(Kaufman.
Simmons(Elena Rlty.
Tashjian(Roberts.
Cohen(Burdick-Garrison Co.
Block(Senner.
Gottschalk(Holmstrum.
Solomon(Military Sales Co.
Mitchell(Coburn.
Little(MacMillan.
Welgarten(Haines.
Cohen(Berman.
De Mise(Esposito.
Simpson(Friedland.
Svoboda(Alpha Lithographic Co.
Moore(Shenik.
Colon Hat Co(Dixon. Clear.
PART IV.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Julius J Salke(Mary F Stanley—Henry A Vieu.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
CNY(Porter.
Same(Pinkus.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank(Glbney.
Same(Glbney.
Otto(O'Hara.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Levy(Kerr.
De Fee(Raffaelle.
Sargent & Co(St Luke's R C Church.
Wasserman(I R T.
Mahoney(Schultz.
Orbach(Orbach.
Silleck, Jr(Church of Our Lady of Mt C.
Dubitz(Lubitz.
Re CNY.
Johnson(Johnson.
Rauh(Rauh.
Erskine(Woodcock.
Purdy(Becker.
Harris(Rose.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—King, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Union Ry.
Leppert(Knach.
Jaffe(L J Rlty.
Rybicki(Union Ry.
Wray(Von Der Hyde.
Slachofsky(United Market & Grocery.
McNeil(Smith.
Fitzgerald(Sherman.
Daly(Daly.
Regitsky(Wilfand.
Purcell(Barrett.
Lebowitz(So Bvd RR.
Ragette(Maxwell Co.
Bonini(I R T.
Cleary(CNY.
Bilkis(Kappes, Jr.
Monahan(Ryan.
Greene(N Y Rys.
Grossberg(Empire Art Metal Co.
Meszch(Jadi Dash.
Cardina(Conies.
Dagostino(Fischer.
Roth(Isear.
Sosa(Sosa-Cebrelli.
Levy(Little.
Hoffman(Harrisetta Hld Co.
Harris(Boudin Inv Co.
O'Rourke(Ruppert.
Day(Keil.
Scanlon(West El RR.
Petti(Scanlon.
Lipkowitz(I R T.
Schneider(CNY.
Rowan(Thomas & Buckley Printing Co
Highest number reached in regular order, 1628.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Cornelius Leary.
Herman Weychardt,
Isidor Roll.
Wills for probate:
Ellen Flinger.
Marguerite Thompson,
William A Ellis,
Bertha Fox.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will—Mark J Garlick.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, S.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Kuntz(Verdun Realty Corp et al—Richard D Whiting.
Bristow(Green & ano—A Parker Nevin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Emma Under(John G Weiss et al—William Sherwood.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P.J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Re appli of B R Tarsey.
W A Case & Son Mfg(Young Imp Co et al.
Re Est of J Van Vliet, dec'd.
A T Burt(H C Weir.
Graeber(Ehrgott et al.
Re Est of J Hynes, dec'd.
Town of Brookhaven(S F Robinson.
Cunningham et al(Mulligan.
Mulvey, &c(Williamson et al.
H B Horton et al(Queens Co Mach Co. et al.
People, &c(Montlake & Rosenfeld.
Re Est of A A Levey, dec'd.
People, &c(Sarnock & Vurecth.
Re Est of M E McQuade, dec'd.
Re opening a new St along the Fallkill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Stenger(Stenger et al.
Broderick(Northern Assurance Co.
York Bldg Co(Madral Amusement Co.
Hindley & Pendelton(Newman & Carey.
NY Inturban Water Co(City Mt Vernon.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Anderson.
Cowan(Cowan.
Goldberg(Rosenbaum.
Johnson Bros(Wein.
Trani(Gerard.
Ryan(Ryan.
Walker, (W)(C I & B RR.
Walker, (E)(same.
Field(Schmukler.
Reardon(B H RR.
McKinney(N Y Cons RR.
Brown(same.
Frankfort(same.
Moller(Meyers.
Greenberg(Cohn.
Queens Co Trust Co(Field.
Luby(Luby.
Guttenberg(Moody.
Paystar(Paystar.
Eagle S & L Co(Pietrantonio.
Re Joseph Tino & Co, (Besole.)
Joyce(Laughlin.
Kreigsman(Bordman.
Levinstein(Goldberg.
Busskind(Suskind.
Bernstein(Washburne.
Rabinowitz(Rabinowitz.
Nathan(Nathan.
Hay(Rep Trading Co.
Fleming(83d Av Ry.
Rubinger(Skolny.
PART II.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Harway Imp Co(CNY.
Leavitt(Leavitt.
Corson(Corson.
Smith(Furst.
Larsen, admr(Kelly, public admr.
Taits(Feinglass & others, (4.)
Henn(Henn Co(CNY.
Thomas(Thomas&ors.
Lipton(Voorhies.
Agustiaro(Agustiaro.
Cerullo(Buckley.
Silman Investors(Montagrino.
Reimer(Lauer Const.
Consatwise Lumber & S Co(Knorp Candy.
Hutton(ConsolBriarwood Estates.
Gray(Rosendorf.
Sullivan(Sarah Holding Corp.
Highest number reached on regular call, 732.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.: Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.: Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.
Marsh(Benson & ano.
Zeasler(Hentschel.
Schibie(Von Glahn.
Spellman(NY Con RR.
Cronin(Lopresti et al.
Lambert(Hud & Man RR Co.
Saladino(Giambalvo.
Turcosyn(Schnibbe & Cranford Co.
Robertson(Wysiecki.
Loboizinski(Transit Dev Co.
Weinstein(Clark.
Russo(Washburn.
McNulty, O'Donnell(B H RR & ano.
Glesse(Schieubel.
Hettrick(B H RR and Myers Cont'g Co.
Lock(Realty Assoc.
Whalen(Meyer.
Geller(CNY.
Walker(C I & B RR.
Scheubel(Giesse et al.
The following causes, to be passed for the day, down for a day upon motion of counsel, will be passed for a day upon motion of counsel:
Goldman(Nas RR.
Louis(3d Av Ry.
Bruder(B H RR.
Mergler(Haedrick & Sons.
Shiel(Deeg.
McKinney(CNY et al.
Cross, Austin & Ireland(Westholm.
Pedersen(Martin.
Lynaugh(Brklyn Builders' Supply Co.
Fraser(Benedict Amusement Co.
Jacobs(Jacobs.
Feldman(So Bklyn Ry.
Hirsch(Silberman.
Minuttasila(Gokey et al.
Mott(Benedict Am Co.
Fitter & ano(Upton Service Co & ano.
Smith(Schechter.
Wangrad(Adams & ano.
Schriever(Cerasso & ano.
Babel(B H RR.
Jones(May.
Ferris, Guenther, Hoyt(Bernstein.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4376.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Margaret Flanagan,
Margaret E Walz,
Grace P Williams,
Catherine Heed,
Henry Metz,
Catherine Carr.
Administration of:
Minna Seilen.
Accounting of:
Jacob H Veil.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy.
Contested calendar:
Joseph Brown,
Catherine Carr,
Rosalie Stamm,
Martha Stephens,
Thomas J Donnelly,
Ralph Van Brunt,
Margaretha Schmidt,
Catherine Heed,
Christopher McCaffery
Mary Redfield,
Sophie Jaeger,
Kathryn Howe.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.
Mulvey(C I & B RR.
Keating, Bachelier, Weeks(Kingberg.
Van Tassel, Scarisbrick(Busch & Sons.
Lundy(C I & B RR.
Rodrigo(B H RR.
Walsh(Somma.
Connors(Collins.
Jaffe(C I & B RR.
Russakoff(Krupitzky.
Levy(Feldman.
Paragone(Doerschuck.
Menchen(NY Con RR.
Griffin(B H RR.
Kelly(same.
Lavelle(Miniottis.
Corprew(Moore.
Brozek(Rose.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
People ex rel, Nolan(Lang.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aitkin, inf(Gally and another.
Coyle(CNY Con RR.
Levenson(Howell, Field & Goddard.
Billington(Russin.
Perina(Ely.
Merz(Astoria Taxi Corp & ano.
Hessler(B H RR & ano.
The following causes, if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
The Western Canada Amuse Assn(Heilig and another.
Walsh(Fisani.
Eglas, admx(L I RR.
Kerider(same.
Hamilton(N Y & N Sh Traction Co.
Wagner(same.
Oppermann(Evers Realty Co, Inc.
Amato(Firuski.
Am Metals Co(Cent RR Co of N J.
Rosen(Marcus.
Woods(Jordan.
Palermo(Werner.
Morrissey(Hetterich et al.
Babb(James Cunningham, Son & Co & ano.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2,243.
Weiss(CNY.
Dalossandro(same.
Rolling Mill Richmond Light & RR Co.
Lantry(Bklyn H RR.
Gang(Surut.
Cohen(Untermyer.
Ferrara(Di Mola and another.
If marked ready, will be passed over to day. No cause will be set this call:
Robertson(Dingwell & ano.
Otto(B H RR.
Lane(C I & B RR.
Shapiro(Reo Motor Car Co & ano.
Kopeick(Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.
Shannon(Hallinan.
Wanamaker(B H RR.
Dolan(Barr.
Savarese(B H RR.
Hahrey(Curlow.
Sauer(Weiser.
Dowd(Bacon Coal Co.
Stevens & ano(Loew et al.
Kirk(Davenport.
Pullman(B H RR.
Galli(Carpenter, Ex'x Jeremiah Herrick.
Feld(Miller.
Solomon(Kaplan & Son.
Basly(Keyes.
Hand(Union Ferry Co.
Greenfield(Orwan.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Seeger, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:30 A. M.
Lawrence(Bethlehem Steel Co.
Wolf(Postell & G.
Ercoli(NY W & B Ry.
Cavallaro(Sattler.
Walsh(N Y & Stamford Ry.
Joy(J Butler, Inc.
Corbalis(West Light.
Smolofski(Bartho.
Same(Flumenzer (2.)
Sunrise Storage & Warehouse Co(N Y C RR)(2.)
Inglis(Anderson.
Gambacorto(Int R T.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Haseth(Sheppard.
Chobiak(N Y C RR.
Nitsch(McCann.
Scholeder(Mt Vernon Taxicab Co.
Webb(Dale & Caln.
Genoa(Punk.
Farley(Yonk RR, (2.)
Mulligan(same.
Howard(Doctor.
Palfy(Parenti.
Highest number reached, 926.
SPECIAL TERM — Morschauser, J. — At 10 A. M.
Reynolds(Walcott.
Davidson(Crawford.
Winkler(Gainsboro.
Yonkers Builders' Supply Co(Anderson.
Leary(Geller, (5.)
Farmers Loan & Trust Co(Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Also for the hearing of motions.
Denmead(N Y, West & Boston Ry (2.)
Griffen(Rapid Transit Subway Cons Co.
Lundry(Ames Transfer Co.
Leddy(N Y C RR (2.)
Howe(N Y Tel Co.
De Angelis(Coles.
Brahms(Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.)
Jackman(Bronx Parkway Com.
Havey(Co. of Mt V. Dutchouse(Vil of Ossining.
Murphy(Hutchinson.
Carr(Baird.
Lawrence Park Realty Co(City of Yonkers.
Darrow(Sniffin.
Miner(Miner.

County Court.

Young, J.
Villas Pelham(Highbrook Arms.
Spina(West Elec RR.
Phelan(Kessler.
Carter(N Y C RR.
Belcher(Bawter.
Int Heater Co(Papo.
Farley(Malcolm.
Sukovsky(Lynch.
Campbell(Stiles & Merriam.
Byrnes(Berolzheimer.
Lowenstein(Rabinowitz.
Hart(West Elec RR.
Pizzorello(N Y & Stamford Ry, (2.)
Bushko(Lechansky.
Hempy(Glennan.
Ferlito(Passerilli.
Sherman(Gillespie.
Anderson(Smith.
Schwartz(Barrett.
Macri(Russillo.
Purdy(Co of Westchester.
Florin(Bedard.
Talty(Lurken.
Salotte(Shannon, (2.)
Lane(N Y Tel Co.
Levine Iron Wks(Friedman.
Kelly(Boswell.
Degenstein(Engle.
Kaplan(Klein.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains, (Monday.)
Wills for probate:
Theodore A Lord.
Jacob Stinard.

SURVEY OF BUILDING MATERIAL STOCK

Big Increase in Demand Expected When Work Begins on Shipbuilders' Homes.

CEMENT STOCKS VERY LOW

Three Thousand Small Permanent Dwellings to be Built on Staten Island with Government Aid.

There is every indication that work will be started within the next sixty days on thousands of small dwellings in and about Greater New York to house shipyard workers and others employed in Government work.

On Staten Island no less than 3,000 permanent structures are to be erected by the Civic League with Government aid. An equal number of housings will also have to be erected to accommodate the employes of the Newark meadows plants.

With this demand in view the building industries of New York has made a survey of the building material market in New York City for the purpose of providing first hand, reliable and concise information regarding the quantities of basic materials on hand in New York City and vicinity available for construction work essential to the war program.

The following is a digest of the condition of the market as applied to some of the products.

Asphaltum.—The largest distributers, the Standard Oil Company and the Barber Asphalt Company, are not selling any Mexican asphaltum to the trade and have none on hand. The latter company is selling a substitute, Dulcanite, for road and paving work.

This product has to be used with a flux. The wholesale price of Mexican asphaltum as of March 1, 1918, is $25 a ton, as against a normal base, New York, of $15 a ton. Spot base price Dulcanite as of March 16, 1918, carload lots, $20; less than carload lots, $22. Flux, carload lots, March 16, 1918, $30; less than carload lots, $32.

Brick.—Hudson River common brick, not contracted for, in shed between Haverstraw and Mechanicsville, N. Y., totals about 300,000,000 and 400,000,000. The normal supply at this time of the year is about 700,000,000. There was on hand in dealers' yards, New York City, March 15, 1918, about 28,000,000 brick, sufficient to care for the New York building situation.

There are about 225,000,000 Raritan River common brick on hand. The normal supply for this period of the year is about 400,000,000 brick. These plants can manufacture all the year round if labor can be obtained.

About 100,000,000 fire brick and common brick are available. This commodity can be shipped to Manhattan if the price goes to about $11.75 a thousand, wholesale.

Hackensack, N. J., common brick on hand, totals about 75,000,000. The emergency construction work at Port Newark, N. J., has used up large quantities of material. Manufacture this year will be as near the maximum as labor and fuel supplies will permit. About 90,000,000 Staten Island brick are on hand, but of this, 80 per cent. is contracted for or is being held in reserve for Government needs.

Fuel shortage has practically closed down Portland cement manufacturing plants in the two Eastern zones supplying New York. On March 15, free cement in Lehigh and Hudson districts, indicated a shortage, based on shipments and curtailed production of 2,000,000 barrels to April 1. On Feb. 1, 1918, in Zone 1, there was on hand 3,000,000 barrels; on Feb. 1, 1917, 3,510,000 barrels, and on Feb. 1, 1916, 4,500,000 barrels.

Stocks on hand of Portland cement throughout the country on Feb. 1, 1918, were only 63 per cent. of what they were in February, 1917. The cost of production in 1917 a barrel, in the two Eastern zones, was about $1, while today the price is almost $2. The increasing cost of cooperage in cotton bags will force this price up to $2.25 during the Summer.

Copper is being held for Government requirements. List prices as fixed by the Federal authorities govern the entire market, but deliveries are uncertain. The production for the first three months of this year was about 75,000,000 pounds a month.

Window and plate glass is being produced at about 25-per cent. of normal capacity, and the continuation is uncertain. At times during the present "fire" the industry has been about 80 per cent. closed down. Small window panes especially are hard to get, as cantonment work and Halifax reconstruction work has sapped the supply.

There were on hand at various plants owned by members of the Face Brick Association on Feb. 1, 1918, the following quantities over and above brick sold on accepted orders: Red shades, 12,000,000; flashed or iron spot shades, 13,000,000, and gray or buff shades, 18,000,000.

The gravel supplies in New York Harbor have been held under Government option. The authorities have taken options on the outputs of two large producing companies after an attempt was made to bring prices down to the upset level set by the navy. The quantity on hand is about 2,000,000 yards, less 500,000 yards taken out of the market by the Government. Of the 1,500,000 remaining, about 900,000 are under contract.

Practically all the local output of hollow tile is being held for Government requirements. The supply is about 55 per cent. short, according to manufacturers. Labor and fuel shortage is affecting the output.

About 2,000,000 barrels of lime are available for the Government's use in the market. In the matter of mortar in any possible shortage of cement, lime can be used for non-bearing walls in many sections.

Lumber stocks vary. Shortage of ships and cars has made stocks very meagre. There is sufficient on hand, however, to meet all requirements.

While lath and reinforcing material, as reported by the association compiling these data, is in ample supply for any emergency that may develop through Government requirements, there is in stock at present between 300,000 and 400,000 square yards of wire lath, also a large quantity of sheets available.

Wire nails, like some other products, are under Government price control.

There is no question about an adequate supply being on hand for both Government and private demands. The price today is 3½ cents a pound, cut nails 4 cents, and fence wire, Pittsburgh, 3¼ cents. Plaster, which has large possibilities for emergency construction work, has not yet been called upon for Government work. Its use largely releases cement, lumber, and expanded metal for use in quick housing, and is to a certain extent fireproof.

Sand, a by-product of gravel, mined simultaneously with gravel and grits, is scarce. Eastern plants bordering upon New York harbor are in a position to supply Government work with any quantity of sand desired. Private work, however, is not taking large quantities.

Favoring weather has helped in the last few weeks the increasing of the production of pig iron, but the steel shell tonnage of 2,500,000 for the second half of the year, as against 1,500,000 for the first half, plainly indicates that structural work is secondary in importance at producing centres. The Government is about to place the first of 150,000 cars and 2,500 locomotives in its program, which will probably result in further replacement of construction orders.

Small lots of steel available for immediate construction work are on hand in many New York plants. One concern reports 1,000 tons of standard and Bethlehem shapes, plates, and also a large stock of bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.

We are owners of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn, on new subway, that will just suit your taste and pocketbooks. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Long Island

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

Daylight saving means an extra rest hour each afternoon to every business man. Will you waste this chance for wholesome country living by staying in the stuffy city?

There are some very attractive new houses just finishing—an exceptional opportunity for present day homeseekers.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5250
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

WHY? WHY? PAY RENT

when at beautiful Elmhurst you can buy a fine one-family or two-family brick with your rent and small down payment. Wonderful opportunity for real bargain. Am closing estate. Write or call and let me explain how. Curt Bledenkapp, 69 26th St., Elmhurst.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

MOST COMPLETE RENTAL

furnished, unfurnished and sale list—
White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Waterfront Bungalows

5 rooms, bath, all improvements, boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $400 in cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 125th St. Open evenings until 7.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly.

buys it; everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat; fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed; guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BIG 11 ROOM HOME.
$3,250 Takes Clear Title.

59 minutes to heart of New York City; splendid commutation; 11 huge rooms, 3 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, open fireplace; all city conveniences; year round outdoor sports; golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent; $5,000 can remain on first mortgage.

Plot 100 ft. by 185 ft., in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section, 800 ft. elevation, riparian rights on two beautiful lakes, high in the healthy hills. Near markets, schools, churches. For views and details address R. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., New York City. Tel. 4570 Plaza.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Furnished Estates, Cottages and Bungalows.

For sale or rent: Beautiful estates, cottages, and bungalows, fully furnished, for Summer season, from $4,000 down to $300. In Lenox, Stockbridge, and Gt. Barrington. Send for our book.

D. B. CORNELL CO.,
GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ROCKINGHAM
216 West 56th St.,
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,600
7 Room Apts...$900-$1,300
Apply to Supt., on Premises, or
JAMES A. DOWD,
874 6th Ave. Circle 32.

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4 ROOMS AND BATH
270 Convent Av., Cor. 141st St.,
72 dollars.
4 rooms and bath.
409 Edgecomb Av., near 155th St.,
840 dollars.
Modern Fireproof Houses.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BRONX.

1706 NELSON AVE.,
High-Class Restricted Apartment.
University Heights, Bronx.
4 ROOMS, $36.
All improvements, extensive outlook. Take University Av. car at West 181st St. subway station to Brandt Place, walk one block east; close to Jerome Av. "L" and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. stations.
Superintendent on Premises.
French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt—2237.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that J. S. PACKARD DREDGING COMPANY, owners of the Steamtug "J. S. PACKARD" and Dumper Scow "I-19," filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on December 10th, 1915. Value of tug $25,000.00. The proceeds of Scow in Court. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—NOTICE is given that the HUDSON TOW BOAT CO., owner of the steam tug "Hudson," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury by said vessel in collision with the launch Clare, on September 10th, 1917. Value of vessel, $21,870, no freight pending. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 343, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 20th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.—Lot 37, block 4, Morris Park; $800, easy terms. Thomas Ford, Box 440 Wallingford, Conn.

Building for Sale.—Good, small garage; great centre automobile repairing. Main 4771.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Factory sites, 50 and 75 by 100 and larger, in proposed free Federal zone, convenient to all shipping points. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, 873 Greenpoint.

Brooklyn, 24 acres valuable water front; Jamaica, 23 acres for sale or exchange for Manhattan income. Rohrer, 62 West 51st St.

Square; high ground. A 264 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Lots near new subway, $25 cash, $5 monthly. Kent, owner, 9 West 45th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK.
Great sacrifice; two-family brick, $4,500; $300 cash, balance terms; act quickly. Mrs. Nancey, Box A 304 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

10 LOTS, $125 each; magnificent view, overlooking ocean; refined people. A 266 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BELLE HARBOR.—Corner lots, nearest station, worth $1,000 each, will sacrifice for $580. Owner, 46 Beach 113th, Rockaway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN PROPERTY, elevated, overlooking Hudson; half mile from full express station and less than one hour from Grand Central; all buildings new and modern; all-year house, six rooms and bath; exceptional poultry house, garage, and barn; about 14 acres and brook. OWNER, R 96 Times.

YONKERS, NEW YORK. | Homes or Investment. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 498 South Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

46 EAST 66TH ST.
4 story and basement private dwelling, 12 rooms and 2 baths; will decorate to suit. Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Av.

House for sale, on 3d Av., near 72d St., 5-story double flat, with store, can be had cheap. Call or write, 3 W. 101st St., Miss Solomon.

Large private house, near Central Park West. Address Zora, A 221 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

Must sell beautiful stucco residence, plot 40x100, corner; mortgage $3,500; 2,551 East 27th St., Sheepshead Bay; am in the army and must wind up all my business matters; opportunity to buy cheap. Corporal A. L. Blau, office, 220 Broadway, New York.

Bronx.

FOR LEASE.—Three 5-story flats, Bronx; hot water. Ernst. 68 William St.

Richmond.

Pump house change into bungalow; highest, grand ocean view; $1,200. A 265 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

$400 cash, balance monthly, buys bungalow, 740 Warburton Av., Yonkers, 6 rooms and bath; another on same terms, Hastings-on-Hudson. Rose, owner, 7 West 45th St. 'Tel. Bryant 2728.

Your monthly rent will pay for my six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half-hour out, restricted, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Bargain.—Five rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, near station and trolley, half-hour out, on sale for $2,900; terms like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Why pay rent when you can build at Hastings-on-Hudson, beautiful surroundings, for $300 down? Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hyatt & Smith, Inc., parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exception kitchen facilities; steam heat; extra large clothes closet and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City. Telephone Greeley 6896.

At Flushing.—12-room house, electric lights, &c.; large plot; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 if sold before April 1st. Particulars, Box 108, Flushing, N. Y.

Eight-room house, 50x138, bath, in best section; worth, $9,000; $7,500 quick sale. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing. Phone 1961 Flushing.

House for sale, plot 100x100; garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; sell at a sacrifice. G. Quinn, Mineola, L. I.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—Small house, with garage; near station. 74 Ascan Av.

New Jersey.

Astonishing bargain; beautifully decorated semi-bungalow; 6 large rooms, bath, steam, gas, electric; panelled dining room, screens, shades; large plot, shrubs, flowers; sacrifice, $3,550, worth $4,250. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Modern dwelling, large plot, 8 homelike rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, glass-inclosed sun parlor; convenient station and school; terms to desirable home seeker; write for photo. Walter W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N. J.

GRANTWOOD.
Brick and shingle; 6 rooms; bath and sleeping porch; wide veranda; gas, electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; beautifully decorated; large plot. Beirne & Bohun, Lawton Av., Grantwood.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, gas, water, electric, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. TELEPHONE ME NOW, John 6047.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Modern country home, 8 rooms, bath; nearly acre; shade, fruit, garden; garage; express station. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State.

For Summer, one hour from New York, house, seven master bedrooms, extensive grounds, including small lake; moderate rent. Putney, 105 West 40th St. Phone 1364 Bryant.

Vermont.

For Sale.—An attractive old home in good repair, in Old Bennington, Vt. For particulars, apply or address No. 5 Monument Av., Old Bennington, Vt.

Miscellaneous.

Owner will sacrifice beautiful modern brick home in Bryn Mawr, Chicago, walking distance from lake and South Shore Country Club; thoroughly equipped with the latest improvements; lot 44x200; 8 rooms, 2 inclosed sleeping porches, breakfast and sun parlor; garage large enough for 2 cars, with living quarters above, built 3 years ago at an expense of $30,000; reason for selling moving East; would exchange for New York home; submit offers to Samuel Glaser, 241 West 113th St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Massachusetts.

To rent in the Berkshire Hills, from July to October, new eight-room house, completely furnished, located in select residential section Pittsfield, Mass.; elderly couple preferred; references exchanged. Address X 287 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ON PARK AVENUE

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $225 MONTH.
SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
R. de FLOREZ, 2890 MURRAY HILL
402 MADISON AVE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

11 WEST 46th STREET
2nd floor, 22x95. Exceptionally light; elevator. Suitable for Dressmaker, Tailor, Milliner, etc. Long lease; moderate rent. Inquire ground floor store.

CORNER STORE, B'way, Nr. 57th St.
Splendid Location for High Class Store or Show Rooms
James A. Dowd, 874 Sixth Avenue. Circle 32.

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133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
Physicians and Dentists.
Single suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$600 cash buys my 5-acre farm, with outbuildings; 5-room house, needs some repairs, worth $3,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,900; must have $600 cash at once, balance very easy terms. B. Brown, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 4365.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

90-acre farm, near Boonton, N. J., brick house, 14 rooms, with improvements, cottage and farm buildings; bargain. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Farm, 52 acres, nine-room house and barn; reasonable payment down; near station; great bargain. Suite 1200, 45 West 34th St. Greeley 797.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Orange County farm for rent or sale; six-room house, barn, and granary; is well fruited; located eight miles from Newburg; excellent Summer home. For further particulars apply to Robert McCready, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D, 55 EAST.—Most attractive and artistic small house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

New Jersey.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, house, at Montclair, N. J.; convenient to station; six family bedrooms, four bathrooms, sleeping porch, inclosed veranda; lawns, trees, small garden, planted; gardener; terms $200 per month; references exchanged. X 371 Times Annex.

Furnished house, 9 rooms, garage, garden, near two stations; May to October. Mrs. E. Vermorel, 245 Central Av. Hackensack, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

321 WEST 139TH STREET.
322 WEST 140TH STREET.
Near Edgecombe Avenue.
10 rooms and bath, in perfect order.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

For rent to respectable family, house on 148th St., near Riverside Drive; rent, $80 per month; newly renovated; tiled bath room; new chandeliers. Owner living at 612.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished house wanted to rent; 7 or 8 rooms; must be detached; have all improvements, and garage; write all particulars. H. H., 104 East 14th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MACHINE SHOP WANTED.
To assist in building automatic machinery, advertisers will make any arrangements necessary to get the work done; will even rent the shop at good profit to owner. N 291 Times Downtown.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Three manufacturing lofts, Wooster St., near Spring, 50x100, heat and freight elevator, $1,500 to $1,600 per annum; immediate possession. Frank P. Kruger, 470 Greenwich St.

Woodworking plant in New York to lease or sell; thoroughly equipped for any kind of woodwork; space 10,500 square feet. R 18 Times.

ARCHITECTS' Building, private office or desk space; exceptional building and service. Room 402, 101 Park Av., block from Grand Central.

Private office, with loft, storage space, one minute from Canal St. station of new B. R. T. subway. 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

Top loft, 5,000 square feet, daylight, steam heat, and power, low rent. "Engineer," 540 West 23d. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Broadway, 3,448½, at 140th St.—Large store; ideal for millinery, ladies' wear, &c. Apply on premises.

Store, 71 West 96th St.—Fine location for custom tailor, occupied by tailor for last ten years. Dopman, first floor. Janitor

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 393, (100th St.)—Large double store for rent. Apply 650 1st Av.

Amsterdam Av., 1,304, (near 125th St.)—Store for rent, suitable grocery, &c. Apply 650 1st Av.

52D, 57 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, clean business, or living; parquet floors.

Front basement, with parquet floor and electricity; 57 West 52d; all conveniences.

Very large rear parlor at 180 Madison Av.; parquet floor; electricity; reasonable.

Attractive, furnished; publisher, advertising, or kindred lines. Tenth floor, 450 4th Av.

Private offices and deskroom, furnished or unfurnished. Suite 410, 1 West 34th St.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 508, 51 East 42d St.

WILLIS AV.—Double store; reasonable rent. Ernst, 68 William St.

Brooklyn.

Over 100,000 square feet sprinkled floor space; good shipping, help, and accessible to Manhattan. Also smaller spaces, waterfronts, and railroad sidings. Bafla Dyson, 228 B'way Brooklyn. Tel. Williamburg 72.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms and bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Nine large, light rooms, elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Stuyvesant 3856, mornings or after 6.

19TH, 105 EAST.—7 rooms; doctor's home; completely furnished; $100. Call 1-8. Dr. S.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, two rooms, bath, every convenience. Merritt. 9281 Murray Hill.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Artistically furnished apartment of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Telephone 9420 Plaza.

55TH, 67 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; sun from 11 to 5. Phone Plaza 6958.

73D, 137 EAST.—Sublet from June to September, corner apartment of 7 rooms and bath. Phone Rhinelander 2694.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Four rooms, three exposures, new building, 8th floor; cool in Summer. Telephone 7807 Lenox.

85TH, 106 EAST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, well furnished; October, longer. Lenox 7461.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and cool apartment in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM APARTMENT for bachelor in private house. Telephone Plaza 2200.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to October, 1918.
64 East 86th St., beautifully furnished new apartment 6 rooms, 2 baths; twelfth floor; seen by appointment; $250 a month. Telephone 9434 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 1,219.—Fully furnished eight-room housekeeping apartment, from May till October, $130; best references required. De Mell.

MADISON AV., NEAR 59TH ST.,
5 and 6 room apartments, $200.
Corner, southern exposure; large rooms. Regent Realty Company, 33 West 42d St.

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MADISON AV., 1,190, (Corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished apartment 7 rooms, $100. Seen from 11 to 5. Apt. 4 B. Johnson.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 133 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath, all outside, 6th floor, elevator, May to October. Hawks.

44TH, 12 WEST, (Apt. 6).—Sublet for April, May, and June three rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; one or two bachelors. Mansfield.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.
Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $80-$100, including service, light, and linen; modern elevator building.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

48TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TWO ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE. INQUIRE 115 WEST 47TH ST. PHONE 9779 BRYANT.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; studio building; furnished or unfurnished.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and very light; attractive; real kitchen; sublet complete. Apt. 9D. Col. 4812.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, housekeeping, refrigeration. Phone Columbus 8655. Apartment 8D.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and very light; attractive; real kitchen; sublet complete. Apt. 9D. Col. 4812.

59TH, 36 WEST.—Charming two-room, kitchenette, and bath apartment; southern exposure; 9th floor; baby grand piano; excellently furnished. Telephone Plaza 9480.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Suite of 3 rooms, bath; also one large front room and bath, elegantly furnished; electric elevator.

56TH, 139 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished; housekeeping; June 1 to Oct. 1; references. Gardner.

72D ST., 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms and bath, restaurant, maid service; reasonable. Seen Monday, 1 to 4. Apply Dean.

72D, 344 WEST, (3D.)—Six rooms, handsomely furnished; silver, linen; April-October; $135.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Studio apartments, one or two rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without private baths; electricity, telephone; maid service; Summer rates.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, two-room apartment, kitchenette, southern exposure; private house.

79TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven large, light rooms, two baths, piano, $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, piano; $125 monthly. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 106 WEST. — Handsome 2-3 rooms, kitchenette; suitable 4 or 5 persons; private bath; maid service; $50 up.

92D, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, spacious seven rooms; exceptional. 6 East.

97TH, 316 WEST. (Near Drive.)—Six light, attractively furnished rooms, high class; $85. Riverside 6780, Apt. 1D.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; high-class furnished apartment; $75 a month. Apply on premises or office of 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

109TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven-room apartment; three front rooms, overlooking Hudson; elegantly furnished; piano; may be had from May 1; $150 monthly; can be seen by appointment only. Phone Holt, Cathedral 6366.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; references; no agents.

113TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Parlor bedroom, bath, furnished, unfurnished. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th. Telephone Morn. 1891.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Six handsome rooms, two baths; new building; $100 monthly; May to October, or part. Phone Nachman, Barclay 7061, or M 218 Times Downtown.

116TH, Corner 7th Av.—Seven large, airy rooms, elevator service, handsomely furnished, piano, &c., $110 monthly. Address by mail only, Apt. 5D, 121 St. Nicholas Av.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment; 8th floor rear; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Apt. 52.)—Seven rooms and bath; all outside rooms; $100; occupancy May 1.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entirely front south, opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

122D, 515 WEST.—Four rooms, artistically furnished, Columbia environment; immediate possession. Apt. 5S, 515 West 122d.

127TH, 600 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive 4-room apartment, for six months; $45.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Apartment for rent; furniture for sale. Apt. 8.

APARTMENTS — Beautifully FURNISHED, 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 block from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $90 per month; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park and drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $100 month, Summer season; 3 minutes station. Hotel Gramatan, Adey, (Parkway Apartment.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APTS.,
2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH;
southern exposure; parquet floors; open fireplaces; all light, airy rooms; kitchenettes fully equipped; every comfort studied.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
Rent, including linen and silver, $90 to $110 per month; service if desired; references required. Phone 4421 Circle.
57 WEST 50TH, NEAR FIFTH AV.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Six sunny rooms, sublet to October, $100. River 7220.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 34TH.—Corner apartment; two large rooms, bath; suitable couple; furnished, $125; unfurnished, $100. T 44 Times.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, WITH 9 UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS, OVERLOOKING GRAMERCY PARK; DELIGHTFULLY COOL SUMMER LOCATION; WILL LET FOR ANY PERIOD FROM 6 TO 18 MONTHS. TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 2564, OR CALL AT 34 GRAMERCY PARK.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartment, situated on Washington Square South; 6 very large rooms, 2 baths, and 2 maids' rooms. Apply Carstein & Linniken, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

HOTEL ROYAL,
112th, 525 West, (near Broadway.) Unusually attractive one and three-room apartments, with private bath, beautifully furnished, obtainable in high-class apartment hotel; suitable for restaurant; table d'hote, a la carte; reasonable rates.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (113th-120th St.) Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, overlooking Morningside Park; excellent location; $125 per month; April 15 to Oct. 1. Arndt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Apt. 10G.)—Choice eight-room apartment, furnished; unfurnished; reasonable rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. O'Dell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 410.—Beautiful furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; lease $300 monthly.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 2.—Five-room apartment; good light; elevator service; $65 per month. Apply Apt. 4.

TO SUBLET on Riverside Drive, a desirable furnished apartment, from May 1 to Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, 27.—Handsomely furnished 8-room and bath apartment until Oct. 1; $75. Telephone 734J. Marble.

WEST END AV., 410.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms; $150 month. Sumner, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 841.—Elegant furnished apartment to rent until Oct. 1 reasonable; references. Apply to Superintendent.

2-3-4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS, fully equipped for housekeeping; every improvement; $30 to $55; 10 per cent. reduction for families of soldiers and sailors. Inquire 215 Manhattan Av. Tel. 1647 Academy.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 144.—Six minutes from Wall St., Borough Hall subway; two rooms and bath, maid service; $50.

Westchester.

FOR RENT to responsible adults, housekeeping apartment, three or four rooms, kitchenette, bath, furnished or unfurnished, accommodation for automobile, located Warburton Av., Yonkers, overlooking Palisades; near golf and boat clubs; most convenient; five minutes New York Central Station, 40 minutes Grand Central Depot; very choice for proper parties. Further information write Owner or Phone Morningside 3483. O 647 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished—East Side.

32D ST., 34 EAST, (Hotel St. Louis.)—Corner suite, three rooms and bath, three exposures, full hotel service, including light; reasonable.

35TH, 217 EAST.—Four rooms, modern apartment; good service; reasonable rent.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath. Agent on premises.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms, bath, ground floor; three windows facing Park Av.; $65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 3 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath and kitchenette, all improvements, $45 month.

70TH ST., 156 EAST.—To sublet, unfurnished, attractive new apartment, eight rooms, three baths, 1½ years' lease. Price $2,200; seen by appointment. Apply Room 1022, 25 Broad St.

80S, WEST.—Apartment, seven rooms, two baths. $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90TH ST., 48 WEST.—One and two rooms and bath; highest type of home; must be seen to be appreciated; maid service, heat, and light included; rents from $300 to $1,500 per annum.

94TH ST., 1 WEST.—At sacrifice, would transfer lease of eight large rooms and three baths

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CHAUFFEUR.—Professional chauffeurs' club is in position to furnish free of charge expert chauffeurs with long experience; references guaranteed; salaries no less than $30 per week. Address 240 West 55th. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, ENGLISH, EXEMPT, WISHES PRIVATE POSITION; ANY CAR; 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; REFERENCE. NIVEN, 965 AMSTERDAM AV.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Single; 12 years' experience; 3½ years in present position; would like change; permanent position only. L 4 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, mechanic, single, honest, and careful driver, desires steady position in private family; references. D 454 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (Finn.) experience, city and country driver, wishes private position. Chas. Leppanen, 2,010 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position, city or country; best references. Henry, 88 West 68th St. Phone 8826 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced on repairs; wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR, married, first-class, reliable, and good mechanic; finest references. Mr. Danzer, 2,082 8th Av.

CHEMIST, with practical manufacturing experience, different lines, desires position factory or laboratory. C. A. Kane, 1,675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man, 20, high school education, wishes to connect with reliable concern; best references. Clerical, 134 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, 28, married, seeks mercantile house, correspondent or otherwise. Q 67 Times Uptown.

COUPLE, (Christians,) man careful chauffeur and butler, wife maid or chamber-maid; good references. Box 67, 1,515 3d Av.

DRAFTSMAN on marine oil engine desires responsible position, marine reverse and levers, no noise, cams, springs. G 148 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; experienced detailer and tracer. A 318 Times.

ELDERLY MAN.—Strong, active, all around mechanic gardener, wants care country place. M 385 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY man of neat appearance, business ability, wishes position; reference. O 67 Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, purchasing; experienced in steel or iron, wishes to locate in or near New York City. Address P. O. Box 419, Philadelphia, Penn.

EXECUTIVE-SALESMAN.

Aristocratic gentleman, 40, successful operator Wall St. fifteen years, expert knowledge automobiles, now wishes to associate with mercantile or manufacturing enterprise requiring executive man; brains and personality; unincumbered; willing go anywhere. Energetic, L 5 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, (28,) American, exempt, college education; knowledge of handling people and help, familiar with office methods, good mathematician, desires opportunity with mercantile concern, where applicant or business will merit advancement; excellent credentials. A 173 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—An able and energetic man, with 14 years' business experience, desires position; can fill position in any department; specialty sales, advertising, publishing, and manufacturing department. K 141 Times.

EXPERIENCED STOCK BROKER'S CUSTOMERS' ROOM MAN; exempt; good address; familiar with stocks of both curb and Stock Exchange. Box 255 Times, 2 Rector St.

GARDENER, single, wishes position, private place, age 37; understands flowers, vegetables, chickens, cows; references. George McA., 637 West 136th St.

MAN, 38, UNDERSTANDING, ABLE EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OF EMPLOYES, FURNISH EXCELLENT REFERENCES; SALARY MODERATE. G 55 TIMES.

MAN.—Capable, energetic, middle-aged man, speaking French, Italian, Rumanian, and Russian, Jewish, German, wants employment; references. S 198 Times.

MANAGER.—Position wanted by middle-aged man, who has just retired from the retail drug business in Pennsylvania; thoroughly trained in business, very active, and has a perfect conversational and literary knowledge of the English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Polish languages; can furnish any desirable bond, bank and business references; wants position as manager, collector, correspondent of a financial institution, corporation, or reputable commercial house with either domestic or European and South American connections. Address communications to N. E. S., care of L. Samelson, 943 Aldus St., Bronx, New York City.

SALESMAN.—A business getter, whose assets are push and ability to work hard; interview me. H 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 19, wishes position; experienced. H 32 Times.

SHIPPING FOREMAN, traffic manager; 30; married; exempt; fifteen years' experience. H 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, experienced, desires position offering advancement, not subject to draft; references; salary $25. A 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; some experience; position with good chance for advancement; salary, $12-$14 to start. M 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, well recommended, under draft age; salary $18. George F. Bauer, 1,474 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent, Assistant Bookkeeper, (20;) 3 years' experience; high school graduate. A 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, little bookkeeping, desires position; future; experience. Hallo, 227 West 116th.

STEWARD.—Experienced, for country club; wife first-class cook, housekeeper; best references; English; exempt. 9 Ansell, 300 West 12th.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, 21, wishes position as stock clerk; has 3 years' experience, with advancement. A 261 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer, desires to change position; is considered an expert mechanic; understands the management of help thoroughly; apartment house or office building; high class only; first-class references. O 668 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Position wanted in high-class office building by man of experience, capable handling large force help; familiar with mechanical equipment. O 669 Times Harlem.

TECHNICAL graduate, class 4 draft, six years' experience, surveying, drafting, estimating, cost keeping, office management, seeks responsible position. M 264 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER WANTS POSITION; FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON ALL KINDS OF FREIGHT; ALSO EXPORT AND IMPORT WORK. Y 303 TIMES ANNEX.

VALET.—Gentleman recommends his valet; clean-cut, honest, good, trained young man. Please phone Riverside 8973, 8:30 A. M. or 8:30 P. M.; call Mrs. Park.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, present employer will not release; desires position with concern where experienced mechanical and clerical knowledge of advantage. L 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, capable, (33,) formerly manager chain of retail stores, possess selling ability, seeks connection with wholesale concern with chance for advancement. H 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, bookkeeper, beginner, studying accountancy evenings, desires permanent position. A 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) capable assistant to manufacturer, executive ability, six years' business experience, desires position anywhere. L 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, draft exempt, desires position where hard work is the only means of advancement. M 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) desires responsible position. Martin Casper, 35 West 118th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, cost and factory payroll experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. Louis Katz, 1,888 Marmion Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 27, exempt, good appearance, clean cut, wishes position with advancement; at present manager. H 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, seeks position with real opportunity; $15. G 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; Stuyvesant graduate; office and salesmanship experience; references. M 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, possessing executive qualities, bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. M 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; high school graduate; no clock watcher; competent, reliable. A 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clean-cut, seeks position where real efficiency and effort will result in promotion. K 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires permanent position, seeks advancement. Baumgarten, 222 East 51st.

YOUNG MAN, capable, 20, stock and clerical experience, desires position. L 14 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANTS AND EXPERT BOOKKEEPERS WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE AT WASHINGTON; VACANCIES FOR FIVE YOUNG WOMEN WITH COMMERCIAL TRAINING; SALARIES $1,100 TO START, $1,200 AFTER CAPABILITY DEMONSTRATED. CALL IN PERSON TODAY, 55 NASSAU ST., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, BETWEEN 10 A. M. AND 3 P. M. EXCELLENT EXPERIENCE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

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Telephone operators at the Western Union earn good pay handling telegrams by telephone; the messages are telephoned to the customers and received from customers on the typewriter.

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$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
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Former telephone experience desirable, but not essential.

Apply to
Room 1702, 24 Walker St., on block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION.

ARTIST for filling in large drawings with color; permanent; salary $16. American Druggist Syndicate, Long Island City. Five minutes from Grand Central.

BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT NECESSARY. LARGE CORPORATION IN LONG ISLAND CITY; STATE NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AGE. D 474 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, operating. Understood typewriter; state experience; salary expected. H. Fischer & Co., 705 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier in needlework store; permanent position. Apply, stating age and particulars about previous positions. J 534 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, good penman and good at figures; state particulars. Box G. G. Oleck Advertising, 1,133 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry and accounting, correspondent and typist; references. Call Kaskell & Son, 9 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; $12 to $14; permanent position; state age, education, experience. L 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer as assistant; good opportunity for bright young lady. Ladin Weinberg, 34 East 12th.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class double entry, controlling accounts; bring references. Senner Co., 7 West 31st.

CLERKS, $75 PER MONTH; ADVANCEMENT; 8-HOUR DAY; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. N 342 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted; good position, with excellent opportunity, for girl with proper qualifications; Bronx office. Answer, stating salary, experience, and furnish references. X 278 Times Annex.

COOK to help with housework in small Anglo-Saxon family in Pelham Manor; wages $40. Apply Moore, 627 Lexington Av.

DESIGNER AND FIGURER on fine silk underwear; good opportunity for right party. F. S., 247 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

DRESSMAKER wants work at home, out; up-to-date styles; reasonable prices. Nelson, 57 West 19th. Telephone Circle 2509.

GIRLS.....50.....WOMEN
AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE,
BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT, $8 TO BEGINNERS; SALARY INCREASING WEEKLY WITH PRODUCTION; ACTIVE WORKERS MAKING $18; CLEAN WORK; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; REST ROOM; NURSE IN ATTENDANCE.
Take Queensboro trains to Hunter's Point Station; 6 minutes from Grand Central; one fare from any part of New York City.

GIRLS WANTED
for packing and labeling
in
SUNSHINE BISCUITS;
pleasant surroundings; light work;
good pay; 50 hours per week.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRLS AND WOMEN, (150.)

FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; TRANSPORTATION; EXCELLENT WAGES, AGES 16-40; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.
NO CHARGE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

GIRLS
to work on scientific apparatus; high school graduates preferred.
GOOD PAY; SHORT HOURS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
463 WEST ST.,
near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, 16 to 20, for order picking and stock-room work; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS to learn fine stationery, $8 start, advancement and bonus. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

GIRL for general housework; not heavy; no washing; willing to go to suburbs. Martin, 326 West 83d.

GOVERNESS for two children, ages three and seven; city references required. Call Monday, 9 until 2, Mrs. Appel, 310 West 94th St.

GOVERNESS.—An educated French girl for three-year-old boy, to go to Detroit. Please state full particulars. H 32 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, reliable woman as working housekeeper; considerate treatment for competent person in small family; 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; simple cooking and care of home; salary $30. Call Miss Fay, Vanderbilt 3355, between 9 and 5.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, competent woman, good cook, for general housework in apartment; small family; no laundry; good wages; references required. Apply Monday evening or Tuesday afternoon, Wagner, 210 West 90th St.

MAIL READERS.

For girls who have had a good education and can qualify for positions as mail readers we have a few vacancies. Those who apply themselves to their work will be transferred to become adjusters and later correspondents. Advancement is rapid, the work interesting, working conditions pleasant.

Call at once.

THE CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
25 Washington Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Afternoons or all day. 404 West 115th. Apartment 3-D.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution 20 miles out of city; $22 a month. Call 146 East 28th St., today, at 2 P. M., for an interview with matron.

NURSE.—Competent, for boy 4 years old; Christian family; state salary; give reference. C. T., 65 Times Downtown.

ORPHANAGE requires Jewish women of education for social work with children; ability to run household essential; one and a half days off weekly. Call Tuesday, 6 P. M., 470 West 145th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good opportunity for refined young lady; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting required; must be energetic and willing; of pleasing personality. Call M. J. Tashjian & Co., 583 5th Av., after 10:30 A. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. M 257 Times Downtown.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK in large mail order house; young lady, 16-20, school graduate preferred. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

RESEARCH.—A lawyer engaged in the preparation of a political work desires the services of a well-educated woman for a few weeks only in library research and other incidental work. Address, stating age, literary experience, other qualifications, and terms, M 216 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, thoroughly experienced, for out-of-town position to represent high-class toilet goods line; call between 11 and 1; salary and commission. Aubrey Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman, high-class personality, exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week; salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. SUITE 2388, 15 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced, knowledge of French desirable but not essential; afternoons only; steady position. Apply Boue Soeurs, 13 West 56th, between 6 and 7 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate and rapid typist; preferably with knowledge of bookkeeping and experience in accounting office; salary $15-$20. X 301 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Neat, accurate worker; knowledge of tabulating desirable but not essential; salary about $18. X 300 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady; able to transcribe correctly; state experience, salary, &c.; permanent position. M 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, neat typist, preferably with some experience; bright beginner considered. Binger Co., 53 West 23d Street.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED; APPLY AERO WAIST CO., 53 WEST 23D ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR who also does typewriting. Hotel Judson, 53 Washington Square.

TYPISTS, accurate and speedy, quick at figures and clerical work; good salary to start. A. R. Mosler Co., South Railroad Av., 3 blocks west of White Plains Av., foot of South St., which is near East 242d St., Bronx.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies (17-20) as typists in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST, bright, accurate, quick at figures; operate L. C. Smith typewriter. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

YOUNG WOMEN to assist in the clerical departments of our workroom in packing, shipping, examining, and making themselves useful and assisting the forewomen in our men's neckwear department. Meyer, Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average graduate writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 211 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE FOR WOMEN.—A free lecture will be given this evening on the subject of a special course of training exclusively for women. Write for Booklet 19, giving details and ticket of admission. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instructions; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912, Singer Building, New York.

NURSES.—Wanted, young women between 18 and 30 years of age who have had at least one year high school education, to enter training school for nurses. Lucas County Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

Employment Agencies.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 309 Broadway.—Stenographers; law, commercial, $15, $15, $20; typists, $12; clerical; young girls, $8-$10; bookkeepers, $16-$18; excellent positions.

BOOKKEEPERS-STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, typists, clerical, bookkeepers, worth while positions. Lang Agency, 129 Broadway.

FULTON AGENCY, 93 Nassau, 489 5th; register free; many superior office openings.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS AND OTHERS WANTED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK.

AT ONCE, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS, AND MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS AND ORGANIZATION WANTED TO ACT AS AUDITORS, CHIEF CLERKS, CHIEF VOUCHER CLERKS, ETC., IN THE FIELD.

APPLICATIONS MUST STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, REFERENCES, PRESENT SALARY, AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK WHERE NEEDED; ALSO STATE WHEN AVAILABLE, AND GIVE PHONE NUMBER; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 275 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, (Certified.) — Mechanical jobbing house; state age, references, salary. R 84 Times.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE IN EASTERN TERRITORY, FOR LARGE NATIONAL WEEKLY; ONE ALREADY REPRESENTING ONE OR MORE PUBLICATIONS IN NEW YORK PREFERRED; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ADDRESS FEDERAL, M 382 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARMATURE WINDERS.
Experienced in hand winding and repairing of SMALL and LARGE MOTORS; 48 hours a week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ARTISTS.
Photo retouchers of machinery; steady work; send samples and state salary expected. Springfield Photo Engraving Co., Springfield, Mass.

ARTIST for filling in large drawings with color; permanent; salary $16. American Druggist Syndicate, Long Island City; 5 minutes from Grand Central.

BOOKKEEPER. — COMPETENT TO ASSUME ENTIRE CHARGE OF SALES LEDGER DEPARTMENT AND ASSIST IN MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL OFFICE IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. N 338 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—An opportunity for you to learn important business; moderate salary; future prospects excellent; state age, education, salary expected. L 381 Times Downtown.

BOY
for general office work; excellent opportunity for advancement; steady position. Compagnie Morana, 118 East 27th.

BOY for office work in sculptor's studio near Grand Central Station; splendid opportunity for advancement, with chance to learn modeling. R 185 Times.

BOY for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $9 per week; mention age, education, and religion. M 367 Times Downtown.

BOY, in wholesale fur house, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Call, with references, S. T. Herskowitz, 20 West 31st St.

BOY wanted for office and errands; good chance for advancement. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 West 32d.

BOY for law office. Call Room 1005, 52 Broadway, 9:30 A. M.

BOYS.
BRIGHT BOYS, 14-16 YEARS
TO WORK AS MESSENGERS
AND TO MAKE THEMSELVES
OTHERWISE USEFUL;
STEADY POSITION,
WITH CHANCE TO LEARN TRADE.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET, CORNER GRAND.

BOYS WANTED.
A large corporation has an opening for a few boys, who are willing to start in a minor capacity; experience not required; high school education desired; excellent chance for advancement; in replying state age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. N 314 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 20, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

BOYS,
(75,) with machine shop experience; opportunity for advancement; good pay; steady work. Ball Gear & Machine Co., 56 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, downtown law office; good opportunity. Call Monday, 11 A. M., Room 1302, 135 Broadway.

BOYS wanted, 14-17. Apply Room 210, New York Public Library, 476 5th Av.

BUTLER.—A competent, useful butler wanted for private family; must have best references. Apply Sunday and Monday, 9 to 11 A. M., 19 West 76th. Telephone 7071 Schuyler.

CABINETMAKERS wanted to work on interior house finish, also one man for dresser work, capable of laying out work, and one man to run a two-spindle shaper. Apply Monday morning, 9 o'clock, at office of H. J. Brown & Son, 1,534 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS, salesmen, experienced furniture and specialties, country, steady; salary or commission; write or call. Bauman, Freeport, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; experienced man for Hudson car; private family. Address, stating references, N 354 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST. — THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH MANUFACTURE AND TESTING OF CASEIN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. X 284 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK.—An order and stock clerk; experienced in automobile tires preferred; good salary; apply by letter. Century-Plainfield Tire Co., Plainfield, N. J.

COUPLE, experienced, man chauffeur and butler, wife good cook, city or country; good references. 960 Lexington Av. Dolmson.

DOCK BUILDERS, (100) WANTED; TOP MEN. $4.50 PER 9-HOUR DAY. APPLY SNARE & TRIEST CO., RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, NEAR METUCHEN, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS. EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. PERMANENT POSITIONS. X 242 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical men, familiar with design and lay out of piping foundations and light structural steel work; would prefer men familiar with arrangements of chemical plant equipments; state age, salary, and experience in full. F. E., 219 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, wanted at once; must be a first-class man; give age, experience, and salary expected; only professional need apply. H 48 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN.
Good opportunity to secure
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply Wagon Service Dept.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
Young electrical engineer wanted by well-established and financially strong downtown export house; applicant must be capable of taking full charge of department which deals in large quantities of insulated wire, electric cable, electrical supplies, and apparatus; the man whom we engage must be a first-class correspondent and be able to buy these materials for export from headquarters, also conduct correspondence with firms abroad dealing in these lines with a view to securing business. Applications will be considered only from loyal American citizens with highest references; salary to start $150 per month, with rapid advancement assured according to ability and qualifications. A 350 Times Downtown.

ENGINE LATHE HANDS,
MUST BE CITIZENS
AND ABLE TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER wanted, no boilers, able to do some repairs. Address, stating salary expected and experience, Engineer, A 253 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS.
Photo retouchers of machinery; steady work; send samples, and state salary expected. Springfield Photo Engraving Co., Springfield, Mass.

ESTIMATORS.—Competent men for masonry, carpentry and general construction. Quantity Survey Co., Inc., 21 West 45th, New York.

ESTIMATOR wanted; must be experienced in plumbing and heating; state references and experience. B. X., 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION.
Young man not over 35, who understands how to manage employes in retail store; some knowledge of advertising is preferable, but not absolutely necessary. Apply by letter only. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMAN TOOL ROOM.

FOREMAN WANTED; MUST BE HIGH-GRADE MAN, WITH MODERN METHODS; DAY AND NIGHT SHIFT, ON U. S. MACHINE GUN WORK; JIGS, FIXTURES, GAUGES, AND SMALL TOOL WORK FOR INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS. REPLY, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED.
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS
MFG. CO.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERIDEN, CONN.

BENCH HANDS.
Experienced men will receive high pay; day and night shifts, 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

JUNIOR DRUG CLERK and soda dispenser, hours 5:30 to midnight; experienced, references required. Galpins Drug Store, 57th St. and 6th Av.

LABORERS WANTED, 300, at Camp Mills, Garden City, at $3 per day. Apply Monday morning to Captain Albert S. Callan, office of the Camp Quartermaster, Camp Mills.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 6th St. gate house, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINIST, TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men on jig, fixture and gauge work, also first class lathe, shaper and planer men. American Can Co., West 90th St. Dock.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS,
(50,) experienced lathe hands; opportunity for advancement; good pay; steady work. Ball Gear & Machine Co., 56 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

MAN, about 50, wanted for general office work with some knowledge of bookeeping; must have experience. Address, stating reference and salary expected. T. A., 60 Times.

MAN wanted, reliable, experienced, to take charge of farm; 250 acres; references required. Sanatorium Gabriels, N. Y.

MARINE OILERS, FIREMEN, COAL PASSERS, ABLE SEAMEN, AND ORDINARY SEAMEN, EXPERIENCED, FOR FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE; MUST SHOW PROOF OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; HAVE PASSPORT AND IDENTIFICATION CARD; APPLY U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, SHIPPING BUREAU, 5 GREENWICH ST., NEAR BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.; OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, FROM 7 A. M.

MASTER MECHANIC, (32-42,) thoroughly experienced and up to date in handling help of machine shop and superintending construction work, &c., of metal alloys plant, near Buffalo; bachelor preferred; good opportunity for right man. Room 1826, 80 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

MECHANICS.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 1324 St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK.—Elderly man to sit behind desk in office in small family hotel from 12 midnight to 7 A. M.; no work except to answer telephone calls; salary $10 per week. Apply 10 o'clock Monday morning, 40 West 45th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in large mercantile house, American, apply giving age and salary desired. Wholesale leather. A 211 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 16 years of age, for a large manufacturing house; salary $5 per week; state reference. R 75 Times.

OFFICE AND SALES MANAGER; MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE AND SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST HAVE EXPORT EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, REFERENCES, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. L 10 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT, BY RETAIL STORE IN WESTERN NEW YORK, ONE WHO HAS HAD RETAIL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD SALARY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. X 302 TIMES ANNEX.

OIL SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling tempering, quenching, soluble, cutting oils direct to factories; must have large following in trade; manufacturer markets quality products backed by strong advertising; salary or commission. Apply to R. E. Senn & Co., Room 312, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y. C.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced dark room man; permanent position for good man; salary $18. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 1,477 Broadway.

PORTER and assistant bartender wanted, in Long Island hotel; steady employment; state wages expected. R 81 Times.

ROBBIN PRESSER WANTED, EXPERIENCED FOR STEADY JOB. APPLY E. & Z. VAN RAALTE, 465 GETTY AV., PATERSON, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.
FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO. HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS IN ITS SALES ORGANIZATION FOR MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY TO SELL COMPTOMETERS; MEN WITH BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.
WE THOROUGHLY TRAIN OUR SALESMEN AND PAY A SALARY DURING THE TRAINING PERIOD; SALARY AND COMMISSION PROPOSITION; ANSWER BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING EDUCATION AND PAST EXPERIENCE.
M. E. O'BRIEN,
221 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.
A wealthy and growing New York corporation can place four or five clean-cut, aggressive salesmen 25 to 40 years of age; must have the equivalent of high school education, be a positive talker, and willing to remain with us permanently. To men with the above qualifications, whose past will bear investigating, we have exceptional possibilities, including liberal commissions. J. Mosman, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young men between 25 and 40, with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you, if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. S. D., 49 Times.

SALESMAN.—BUSINESS DIGEST, the leading periodical for executive and department heads, requires a high-class salesman to sell its business service in New York City; the right man can earn upward of $50 a week on a liberal commission basis. Call tenth floor, 241 West 37th St. Ask for Mr. Taylor.

SALESMEN wanted, calling on department stores in the United States, to handle side line; liberal commission; sample fits vest pocket; sells on sight; this is an interesting proposition for live wires. Modelo Co., 1,132 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Several first-class machine tool salesmen; prefer men with actual selling experience, but will consider good, practical shop men; give references; straight salary. N 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; good selling proposition and great opportunity for future; worth $20 to $40 weekly at start; commission with guarantee. Mr. Brooks, 1828, 80 Maiden Lane.

SALESMAN for a wonderful moving electric sign, for exclusive territory, New York, New Jersey, and New England; big money-maker; commission basis. L 7 Times.

SALESMAN and Estimator, first class, who understands fine interior cabinet work; choice, salary or commission. S. T., 126 Times.

SALESMAN to sell highest grade fancy feathers, city and out of city; salary or commission; state experience. C. T., 111 Times.

SALESMAN to handle a popular line of petticoats; unusual opportunity; commission. 5 East 16th, 11th floor.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Preferably in deferred classification or just over draft age to go to Charleston, W. Va., on Government construction work lasting approximately 6 months with probability later permanency either there or New York; transportation both ways; liberal compensation, food and lodging, $1 day; replying give age, nationality, experience, and telephone number, if possible. R 181 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—Men, count and handle paper; steady work; good pay. Charles E. Weyand Co., 22 Howard St.

STORAGE BATTERY REPAIRMEN.
FIRST CLASS; HIGHEST WAGES.
PREST-O-LITE CO., INC.,
206 AMSTERDAM AV.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Four first-class men to design tools, jigs, and fixtures for instrument work; men experienced on typewriter and gun work preferred; excellent opportunity for men above the average; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. K. W., 156 Times.

TOOL AND GAUGEMAKERS.
Men who like up-to-date, high-grade work on Government contracts, with good wages; 50 miles from New York. Apply 299 Broadway, Room 1011.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS REQUIRED
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.

LATHE HANDS,
accustomed to work from blue print to micrometer sizes.
J. & L. TURRET LATHE OPERATORS,
accustomed to set up their own work and grind their own tools.
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
accustomed to close, accurate work.
GRINDER HANDS
for cylindrical and surface grinders, accustomed to micrometer sizes.
TOOL MAKERS
for jig and fixture work.
BORING MILL HANDS
for horizontal and vertical bo

FILL COAL BIN NOW, IS GARFIELD'S PLEA

Fuel Administrator Asks Householders to Buy Next Winter's Supply This Summer.

PRICE DOWN UNTIL AUG. 31

Must Have a Steady Demand to Keep Mines Running at Capacity—Profiteering Barred.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has issued an appeal to householders to provide their supply of coal for next Winter during the Spring and Summer months to keep the demand normal, the mines working at capacity, and prevent overburdening the railroads later in the season.

The Fuel Administrator says he must have the support of the public now to keep the mines at capacity, and he promises every aid in return in the way of preventing profiteering and requiring the mines to furnish clean coal. The zone system providing short hauls is in effect now, and as an inducement to early buying the prices of all domestic sizes of anthracite coal are reduced 30 cents a ton from April 1 to Aug. 31.

Mr. Garfield's statement follows:

"We begin the new coal year of 1918-19 with an obligation resting upon every citizen of the United States to do his part, in order that the coal supply of the country may be made adequate to meet the home needs of our people and the ever increasing demands for coal for fuel which grew out of the conflict in which we are now engaged. The Fuel Administration must have the support and the active co-operation not only of those who are engaged in production and distribution of fuel, but of every coal user in the country. Each must bear his share of the patriotic sacrifice which must be made if the coal supply is to be properly increased and adequately distributed.

"An adequate coal supply is vital to the winning of the war. Without it we cannot make munitions or other war supplies or build the ships which must carry men and materials to the battle front. Without it industries will be stopped, labor thrown out of employment, and the homes of the people will be cold.

"Guided by the experience of the past Winter, the Fuel Administration has taken the necessary steps to clear the way for the ceaseless activity of the mines of the country in increasing the supply and for the steady, swift distribution of the nation's fuel as rapidly as it can be taken from the ground and moved over our overburdened transportation systems.

Prices on Stable Basis.

"The prices fixed by the Government for coal at the mine have now been established on a stable foundation, which will not be disturbed during the coming coal year except in cases of extraordinary urgency. These prices have been adjusted by scientific and practical investigation based upon uniform cost sheet reports to insure the greatest possible stimulation of production while maintaining a reasonable and equitable price of coal to the consumer.

"By carefully drawn regulations the Fuel Administration has insured the shipment of 'clean coal' from the mines. Coal containing an undue amount of foreign matter will be penalized in price, and producers who take extraordinary measures in the preparation of their coal will be recompensed. These measure will keep off the railroads and out of the bins of the consumers a large amount of unburnable material which was included in last year's coal production.

"Every effort has been made by the Fuel Administration so to arrange the distribution of the coal supply that it will impose the least possible burden upon the railroads of the country. Through the zone system of distribution, which becomes effective April 1, the movement of bituminous coal between the mine and the producer will be restricted to the shortest possible transportation lines consistent with the maintenance of an adequate and proper coal supply to all consumers.

"In arranging these restrictions the Fuel Administration, in many cases, has allotted to consuming territory producing fields which can only fill the demand of the consumers they must supply if production is maintained steadily throughout the coal year. The Fuel Administration expects the coal consumers, continuing their patriotic co-operation with the Government in all its war measures, to maintain a steady and constant demand for coal in order to attain this result. Consumers must buy their Winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage during the Winter if the production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this Winter. The Fuel Administration will co-operate with all communities in an effort to provide storage for emergency stocks of coal to be set aside during the Spring and Summer to meet emergencies of weather and transportation which may arise next Winter.

Must Build Up Home Reserve.

"But the great storage capacity of the country lies in the bins of the individual consumer, and there the country's coal reserve must be built up during the Spring and Summer when coal production is unhindered and the transportation facilities of the country operating at their highest efficiency.

"As an inducement to 'early buying,' the prices of anthracite coal have been reduced 30 cents a ton on all domestic sizes from April 1 to Aug. 31, and in many of the bituminous fields prices have been cut to an even greater extent.

"To safeguard the consumer, the Fuel Administration has prescribed regulations to prevent profiteering and to govern the distribution of coal by licensed jobbers and by retailers. Each domestic consumer will be permitted to secure a full normal supply of coal, but no more.

"Every ton of coal that is hoarded against future needs and is not used during the Winter is actual waste. The labor and transportation used to bring the coal to the consumer, and the actual energy of the coal itself are withheld from doing their part toward speedy victory. Consumers should secure just a little less coal than they believe they need, and should make every shovelful give its full value in heat and power. Every shovelful saved means help for the industries in turning out supplies for our troops abroad, help for the ships that must bridge the 3,000-mile gap between our shores and the battle front, and help toward ultimate victory."

HOPES TO DETER WILSON.

East Asiatic Complications Emphasized by German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—The Cologne Volkszeitung comments on the report that Japan will not intervene in Siberia, saying that this sudden change within a week may be ascribed to America's opposition.

The paper calls attention to the significance of "America's control" in Russia, especially in Siberia, and argues that the fact that a considerable portion of Russian soil is in American hands, and that Russian mines are owned by Americans is often entirely overlooked. It states that America makes loans to Russia only in return for material securities, but that this is comprehensible in view of Russia's increasing financial weakness.

Japan looks on this economic policy with increasing suspicion, the Volkszeitung says, as she would like to play the same rôle herself, and that apart from his economic policy President Wilson also has his political policy. The paper asserts that President Wilson and the Entente have been diplomatically beaten by Japan in recent years, and that the President hopes to influence the turn of events by his present Russian policy, and to drive a wedge between Russian-Japanese accords, calling attention to Mr. Wilson's "extreme patience" with the Maximalists.

"Thus," says the Volkszeitung, "Wilson's East Asiatic policy extends into Europe. Japan's intervention was not only a menace economically but also a menace to far-reaching plans in the future."

The paper considers that the situation in the East is serious, and expresses hopes that the pressure in East Asia will increase to such an extent that President Wilson will decide that the European war is an "impossible burden" from which he will go to any extent to be free.

I. W. W. TRIAL STARTS TODAY

Fate of Syndicalist Movement in America Hangs on Outcome.

CHICAGO, March 31.—More than 100 Industrial Workers of the World will go to trial here tomorrow before Federal Judge Landis, charged with conspiracy to disrupt the Government's war program. A total of 165 men and one woman were named in the true bill returned by the September Grand Jury, but forty have escaped capture, cases against ten have been dismissed and three, including the woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, have been granted separate trials.

The Government's charges comprise sabotage, including the slowing-down of production and the wanton spoiling of material; propaganda for strikes to delay the output of war munitions, and covert intrigue against military service.

The trial, upon the outcome of which is declared to hang the fate of the syndicalist movement in the United States, may last for six months, in the opinion of Federal officials.

The I. W. W. will be represented at the trial by George Vanderveer of Seattle, Otto Christensen of Chicago, and Miss Catherine Lowe, a member of the Kansas City bar. The Government will be represented by Assistant Attorney General William C. Fitts of Washington, D. C.; District Attorney Charles F. Kline of Chicago, Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake, and Claude R. Porter of Des Moines, Iowa, special assistants to Attorney General Gregory.

The men on trial include William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, the general Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. and a leader in radical movements for the last quarter of a century; Vincent St. John, his predecessor in office, once active in organizing the miners, and Arturo Giovannitti, a leader of the I. W. W. strike at Lawrence, Mass.

FLEW WITH LIBERTY MOTOR.

New Engine Acted Perfectly on Long Trip, Officers Report.

HAMPTON, Va., March 31.—A Liberty motor installed in a Curtiss machine was used today by Major Roy L. Brown, chief flying officer at Langley Field, in a flight to Annapolis, Md., and back. Major Brown carried three passengers.

Army officers said the motor acted perfectly throughout the round trip, and splendid time was made. No other details were given out.

Dartmouth War Seniors Get Degrees

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., March 31.—The trustees of Dartmouth College have ruled that the men of the present senior class who have left college and joined the army or navy shall receive this June the degree which they would have earned had times remained normal. The 1918 class has been depleted by more than half its members by the war.

PUBLIC IS WARNED OF GLASS IN BREAD

Administrator Williams Calls for Careful Examination of Flour and Pastry.

NO TRACE OF A PLOT YET

Chairman Mitchell Will, However, Confer with Governor on Legislation to Punish Offenders.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams issued a warning to the public yesterday that many instances of glass in bread had been reported to the Food Board and that all bread should be carefully inspected. The occurrence of glass in bread has been so frequent during the last week that Mr. Williams decided yesterday to warn citizens as follows:

"Jagged bits of glass having been found in flour and bread and bread wrappers, the public is advised to be most careful in the future when eating bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry. Housewives should examine bread after it has been cut and made ready for the table. Where bread is baked at home, the flour should be thoroughly sifted for foreign substances. Owners of bakeries and those handling flours and substitutes used in baking are asked to have a rigid inspection made before these commodities leave the shipping rooms in bulk or in manufactured form. Where suspicion is excited there should be immediate investigation.

"Complaints of this character have been sufficiently frequent to warrant the board in publishing this warning, much as it dislikes to be put in the position of seeming to unduly alarm our public. These complaints have been authenticated by thorough investigation. It need scarcely be added that the board has already taken action to protect the public, and that any person or persons discovered placing foreign substances in eatables to the injury of the public will be prosecuted to the limit of the power of the State and Federal authorities."

The finding of glass in bread was first brought to the attention of the board about three weeks ago. It was then thought that it was purely accidental. But similar complaints continued to come from the same sections of the city and the board set its investigators at work. One large baking concern of the city was summoned before the board to explain the appearance of bits of glass in some of its bread. The officials of the company were amazed at the discovery and immediately put a corps of detectives at work.

Mr. Williams said there was as yet no evidence of an organized plot. He believes it is the work of malicious individuals employed in bakeries. Some inspectors insist that further investigation will prove it is largely the work of pro-German fanatics, who allow themselves to be worked up by the war into a frenzied hatred of the American people. Hundreds of German-Americans are employed in the bakeries of the city.

It was announced that John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, would confer with Governor Whitman this week about obtaining some special legislation of a penal nature to cover this new problem.

Housewives in Manhattan are invited to bring their problems of wartime adjustment to the meetings which are to be held this week by the two food demonstrators of the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission. Miss Amy Meinhold, in lower Manhattan, and Mrs. Louise F. Nellis, in upper Manhattan, will meet groups of women, give all the information desired on the regulations of the Food Administration, and illustrate the making of wartime dishes.

The demonstrators are calling the attention of the housewives to the milk exhibit at the Grand Central Palace, and are putting special emphasis 'n their demonstrations on the liberal use of milk as being at this time not only patriotic, but economical and healthful. The demonstrations for the coming week will be held at the following places:

Miss Amy Meinhold, afternoon, Monday, April 1, Strikers Lane, 552 West Fifty-third Street; 8:15 P. M., Spring Street, Neighborhood Association, 27 West Spring Street; Tuesday, April 2, 1 P. M., Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; 8:15 P. M., University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street; Wednesday, April 3, 2:30 P. M., Charlton Memorial, 34 Charlton Street; 8:15 P. M., Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, 45 West Street; Thursday, April 4, 8:15 P. M., Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street; April 5, afternoon, Wesley House, 38 Fulton Place; 8:15 P. M., Lenox Hill House, 511 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Louise F. Nellis, Monday, April 1, 2:30 P. M., Grace Methodist Church, 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue; Tuesday, April 2, 10 A. M., National League for Women's Service, 259 Madison Avenue; 2:30 P. M., School Farms, Fiftieth Street and North River; Wednesday, April 3, 8:30 P. M., Ethical Culture School, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West; Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M., Church of the Saviour, 111th Street and Lexington Avenue; 8 P. M., Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, 207 East Thirtieth Street; Friday, April 5, 2:30 P. M., North Presbyterian Church, 155th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and 8:30 P. M., Church of Intercession, 155th Street and Broadway.

It was announced last night that one thousand medals are to be awarded by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense to that number of housewives who can show they observed the greatest number of wheatless, meatless, and porkless days between March 15 and June 15. Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Chairman of the committee, received the following letter from Food Administrator Hoover indorsing the committee's food saving program:

"To furnish food to our army and to a world of women and children abroad requires two things—ships and food itself. Providing ships is the duty and work of the Government. But providing food is the duty of each and every one of us. All that we can send until the next harvest must come from the savings of the people, fro mthe little savings of each of us all added together."

CHAPLAIN GOING TO FRANCE.

Columbia's Religious Director Will Help with Y. M. C. A. Work.

The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, who has preached to thousands of students in his ten years' service as Chaplain of Columbia University, announced yesterday afternoon that he was going to France in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. and that yesterday's services were the last he would conduct here for a long time.

Dr. Knox said he was not certain yet just what his work was to be, but his friends say he is prepared to engage in athletic activities, pile logs, direct a canteen, and then put on his coat and preach on Sunday. In the opinion of Mr. Knox's friends the Y. M. C. A. selected him for the mission because of his adaptability to all sorts of work. He takes a keen interest in all athletic sports, especially baseball and rowing.

Chaplain Knox was a member of the Class of 1903 Columbia, was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in 1907, and spent two years in study abroad. He was University Preacher at Harvard before coming to Columbia.

Chaplain Knox is known as "the militant minister." He has tried in every way to forward war work of the country and in the recent student movement for religion and world democracy he lent his influence toward connecting the movement with a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

WOMEN PLAN DRIVE FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Committee to Work to Arouse Local Pride in Small Towns and Villages.

WILL APPEAL TO WORKERS

In Metropolitan District Household Employes Will Be Especially Sought After for Subscriptions.

Plans for the active co-operation of hundreds of women of the Second Federal Reserve District for the success of the third Liberty Loan campaign, which begins April 6, were announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee. Under the general charge of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee the district embracing New York, twelve counties in New Jersey, and a portion of Connecticut will be covered by the women's committees. Features which were not incorporated in the previous campaigns, such as the institution of a Liberty Loan service flag and "honor roll" campaigns to spur subscriptions by appealing to local pride in smaller cities, towns, and villages, will have a prominent part in the third selling campaign.

Mrs. John T. Pratt is Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Second District, and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes heads the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Metropolitan District, which is made up of the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. Mrs. Barnes said yesterday that the metropolitan district had been divided into eight divisions, comprising committees of women's organizations, women's trades, booths, house-to-house canvass, theatres, speakers, publicity, and household employes.

"The Committee on Women's Organization," said Mrs. Barnes, "has to do with clubs and the various leagues in which women are interested. One of the plans is to have these clubs go after as many life memberships as possible and invest the funds of the clubs in Liberty bonds. The Committee of Women's Trades will try to organize working women in all industries. Through these women many homes will be reached that could not be touched otherwise. The Committee on Booths will place them in public squares, department stores, and throughout the city. We also plan to have classes in which women will be taught to sell bonds in these booths.

"The Committee on Household Servants is a most important body. I wish I could tell you the number of chauffeurs, cooks, and lady's maids who have produced sums of money that would be fortunes to many persons and put them into bonds, besides mortgaging their pay for months ahead to buy Liberty bonds on installments."

Through a personal and direct appeal Mrs. John T. Pratt believes that the loan may be oversubscribed. She said:

"No woman in the United States wanted war, but now it has come, and for a whole year it has been a great shadow upon every hope, every pleasure, and every happiness. Every home that buys a bond shows that it realizes that this is a war that must mean but one thing—victory for the United States and democracy. Every home that buys a bond is doing its part to win the war. The glory of the country is its womanhood. The glory of the women should be their country."

The three Vice Chairmen of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee are Mrs. Otto H. Wittpen of Jersey City for Northern New Jersey, Mrs. Theodore E. Pomeroy of Buffalo for New York State, and Mrs. L. S. Stillman of Greenwich, Conn., for Fairfield County, Conn., the only portion of Connecticut within the district. The members of the Executive Committee for the Metropolitan District are Miss Virginia Potter of the Advisory Trades Committee, Miss M. Louise Dixon of the Committee on Booths, Mrs. Oscar Stevens of the Committee on Theatres, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Virginia Furman, and Mrs. James F. Curtis. Many other prominent women have offered their services, and they have been formed into the Central Committee, as follows:

Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. John F. Hylan, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Miss Ethel Bowers, Mrs. James C. Cushman, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheimer, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles Stone, Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Charles G. Rumsey, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer.

In answer to a call made by the Liberty Loan Committee, plans were discussed at a meeting of the leading rabbis of this city at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon for making an appeal to the Jews throughout the country to support the Liberty Loan even more generously than they did before. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the Shearith Israel Congregation, was chosen Chairman of the Rabbis' Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee. A committee was appointed to draft a telegram which will be sent to rabbis in all parts of the country urging them to take action similar to the rabbis of this city. Among the speakers were Sam C. Lamport, Chairman of the Jewish Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, and Louis Marshall.

To encourage competition among towns in the country each will be provided with an honor roll on which will be inscribed the names of all subscribers to the loan, it was announced yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee. In addition to the honor roll the right to display a flag will be granted to every subscriber to the loan. The town which obtains its quota first will be the first to have its flag raised, and will be the first name on the list of cities which have subscribed their quota. This honor list will be kept at the State capitals.

At a meeting of the representatives of the different branches of the baking industry on Friday at the Shults Bread Company, 26 Beaver Street, it was determined that the bakers would pledge themselves to contribute at least $5,000,000 to the Liberty Loan. A Bakers' Liberty Loan Committee was elected, with J. F. Hildebrand, President of the Shults Bread Company, as Chairman; Frank W. Meyer, sales manager of the Fleischmann Company, as Vice Chairman, and Albert Klopfer, editor of the Bakers' Weekly, as Secretary. The committee will open headquarters at the Hotel Broztell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Colonel Roosevelt will address 250 Liberty loan workers, most of them from the banking institutions and houses in the financial district, who will visit him at Oyster Bay on Tuesday. The Party, headed by Guy Emerson, Publicity Director of the loan, will go to Sagamore Hill by special train. The title of the Colonel's address will be "Give the Money and Beat the Huns."

THREATEN SHIPYARD STRIKE

Hampton Roads Men Decide Demands Must Be Granted Today.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—Carpenters and joiners employed at the Hampton Roads Naval Base, the Pig Point Ordnance Depot, and the Bush Bluff Army Depot voted at a meeting held here tonight to strike tomorrow unless their demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day were granted by the Government.

Union leaders said between 5,000 and 6,000 men would go out.

Aged Couple Die on Same Day.

BOSTON, March 31.—Timothy Smith, an aged department store merchant, and his wife died suddenly at their home here today under unusual circumstances. Aroused by a noise in Mr. Smith's bedroom, Mrs. Smith investigated and found her husband suffering from a paralytic shock. She summoned a physician, but her husband died. As the doctor entered Mrs. Smith's room to break the news to her he found that she, too, had been fatally stricken. Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary last month.

SENDS UNDERTAKER TO SISTER SHE SLEW

Trained Nurse Calmly Announces Killing, Then Becomes Violently Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Cornelia Consolloy, a trained nurse, called at the office of Clifford P. Taylor, an undertaker, this afternoon and said: "I want you to go get my sister and bury her. I have just killed her."

Investigation disclosed that the sister, Miss Estelle Consolloy, 40 years old, a teacher in the Joseph Wood School here, was dead. The confessed slayer, now a raving maniac, is under guard at the State Hospital for the Insane.

The case is among the strangest with which the Mercer County and Trenton police authorities have had to deal.

Estelle Consolloy came to public notice this morning, when newspapers published stories that she had filed charges with the local Board of Education against Miss Ella MacPherson, her principal, alleging that she had been struck twice by Miss MacPherson, with the result that her face was bruised and discolored for several days. The complainant had refused to be interviewed, and her sister had referred all questioners to the teacher's counsel.

When Miss Cornelia Consolloy made her astounding declaration to the undertaker he summoned Assistant Prosecutor James Hammond and County Detective James Kirkham. In the presence of the woman the undertaker repeated what she had said.

"It must be fiction," said Mr. Hammond.

"Indeed, it's not," was the retort of the nurse, who, according to the prosecutor, added: "Her body is at home and you can see for yourself. She was the martyr of the other teacher, and I thought the best way to end it all was to kill her. I let the blood out of her wrists after giving her an opiate. The electric chair is the highest honor the people of the State can bestow on me, but I don't want any Irishman to have anything to do with it."

Realizing that the woman was crazy, and hoping that her story was imagined, Hammond sent the detective and the undertaker to the Consolloy home in the model apartments on North Clinton Avenue, where the body of the victim was found. The nurse was thereupon arrested, but became violent, and had to be removed to an asylum.

The body, fully clothed, was found in bed. The left wrist had been punctured with a pair of small embroidery scissors, while the arteries in the right hand had been severed with a larger pair, which were found on a bureau in the room. The smaller scissors were found under the body. There was no sign of a struggle, except for a broken electric light globe. An autopsy showed that death was due to loss of blood. An analysis of the stomach will be made to determine what drug, if any, was administered.

The circumstances surrounding the alleged disagreement of Miss Consolloy and her principal have not been revealed. Miss MacPherson, according to Miss Florence Dickinson, a teacher in the school, is in a serious condition in a hospital, where she went last week to undergo an operation.

Last evening friends of the Principal, who learned of Miss Consolloy's charges, came to her defense, and six of them who were in town issued a statement calling Miss Consolloy's charges "absurd."

EMPLOYMENT ZONES NAMED

Federal Service Divides Country to Equalize Labor Supply.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Division of the country into thirteen employment districts to facilitate the transfer of labor of all kinds from districts where a surplus obtains to those where a shortage exists was announced today by the United States Employment Service. Homogeneity of industries and employment problems governed the division. The districts and States included in them follow:

*1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
2. New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.
3. Pennsylvania and Delaware.
4. Ohio and West Virginia.
5. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
6. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
7. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa.
8. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.
9. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.
10. Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Wyoming.
11. Texas and New Mexico.
12. Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California.
13. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

DIES IN FIANCEE'S HOME.

Lieut. Hunt Stricken on Eve of His Departure for France.

On the eve of his departure for France Lieutenant Charles LeRoy Hunt of the Quartermaster's Department was suddenly taken ill yesterday at the home of his fiancée, Miss Martha Rahner, 124 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, N. J., and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Lieutenant Hunt was 31 years old, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt of 310 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. He was attached to the 69th Regiment in the Mexican border campaign, and received his commission at Plattsburg last Summer.

WAR HITS CIVIL SERVICE.

Ranks Depleted 1,117 by Employes Entering Military Service.

ALBANY, March 31.—A considerable inroad into the civil service of the State and counties has been caused by the war, according to the State Civil Service Commission, which reports that 1,117 persons, not counting laborers, holding positions subject to State civil service rules had entered the military service on Jan. 1.

The falling off in the number of competitors for civil service positions last year was more than 28 per cent. This was due, the report says, to the demand for employes in private business and to the absence of persons in military service who otherwise would have been candidates.

ATTACK ON ENGLAND RENEWED BY IRISH

As Americans Are About to Enter Great Battle Meeting Assails Our Ally.

SILENT ABOUT U. S. ARMY

But 2,000 Men and Women Favor Washington's Interference in Behalf of the Sinn Fein.

At a moment when American troops are ready to enter the greatest battle in history alongside the French and British some 2,000 Irish men and women and a few children gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to denounce England and to further a propaganda the purpose of which is to flood official Washington with letters and petitions calling upon the Government to interfere in the controversy between the British Government and the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland.

In the course of the meeting Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who goes on trial before a Federal Jury today, charged with having conspired to cause insubordination and disloyalty in the military and naval forces of the United States, John Devoy, editor of a paper several issues of which have been recently excluded from the mails for violation of the Espionage act, were among those who received ovations when they appeared on the stage. Devoy, who gave a letter of introduction to a German spy sent to Buffalo to prepare for the blowing up of the Welland Canal, was one of the two principal speakers.

The Very Rev. Father Peter E. Magennis presided. He said that the meeting was one for the holding of which those present had no desire or intention to apologize. He described Devoy as one of the "most eloquent of our Irish blood here in New York." He made no reference to the sacrifices now being made on the battlefields of France, nor did he utter a word concerning the American Army now going into battle there and the war burden that the American people are shouldering. All he had to say concerned the Sinn Fein movement and the propaganda in this country to bring the United States into the Irish quarrel.

The meeting was timed to start at 8 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before it got under way. O'Leary appeared on the platform at 8:30 P. M. Great applause greeted his entry. He stood up and waved his hand at the audience with an "I thank you" attitude. At 9:45 P. M. Father Magennis, John Devoy, Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington, and L. J. Rice came on the stage, and another demonstration followed. When the applause died down Mr. Rice stepped forward and introduced Father Magennis as the permanent Chairman of the meeting, and after a short speech Father Magennis introduced Mrs. Skeffington.

She said she had known all the Sinn Fein leaders who died in Easter, 1916, except Roger Casement, who was executed some weeks subsequent. When she mentioned the name of the man who went to Germany to plot and who was brought back to Ireland in a German submarine the audience applauded wildly. When she mentioned the name of Lloyd George the audience hissed and booed, and it did the same thing a moment later when she spoke the name of the late John Redmond.

When the war began in 1914, she said, England tried to cajole Ireland and she added that the same power is now trying to cajole "another and much greater republic." The atrocities committed by English soldiers in Ireland, she said, equaled any ever committed by Prussian soldiers. There was no hissing at the mention of Prussia. There was another hostile demonstration when she referred to the Scottish Borderers and said that the regiment had been wiped out when it was sent into Ireland to crush the rebellion.

"There will be more of them wiped out," a man in the audience shouted and there was wild applause.

She said that there are at the present time 150,000 British soldiers in Ireland. "What are they doing there," she exclaimed, "at a moment when Great Britain is clamoring for American soldiers to go to France? Begin to ask yourselves that question. Is it not time that the United States asks that British troops be sent to do their duty before your own are sent?"

At another point she said that the Irish are not "sufficiently quarrelsome to transfer their fight to Flanders," and again she was greeted with an outburst of applause. She lauded the old charge that American newspapers are Northcliffe owned, and said that an effort was being made to estrange the people of the United States from those of Ireland. She said there would be another meeting in Washington next Sunday in support of the movement to get the Government to interfere in the Sinn Fein quarrel.

John Devoy read a carefully prepared speech, which was confined to the propaganda in favor of American intervention. Referring to the Easter 1916 uprising, he said that "t was a question whether Irishmen were to die on their own soil fighting for Ireland or be slaughtered for England in France and Flanders."

The resolutions, which were read by John Jerome Rooney, contained the mildest utterances of the evening. They recited the splendid part the Irish have played in American history, and appealed for a continuance of sympathy on the part of the American people for "the struggle for Irish freedom." They were unanimously adopted. A "monster mass meeting" under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League will be held, it was announced, on May 4, in Madison Square Garden.

O'LEARY'S TRIAL TODAY.

Editor of Bull Faces Espionage Charge in U. S. Court.

The case of the United States versus Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who is charged with violating the Espionage act, will be called for trial in the United States District Court this morning. O'Leary, it is reported, will in the course of the trial address the jury, and it is said that his speech will be the "oratorical effort" of his life. The indictment is based on certain articles which appeared in a publication called Bull, of which O'Leary was editor.

In that paper O'Leary, before the United States entered the war and for months after this country went in, preached rebellion against England, and as late as August of last year he wrote in a signed article that public opinion in this country had changed as to the result of the war, and added that "the feeling that the Allies must win, so prevalent in the United States during the first two years, has now disappeared," and that "the best informed of our military and naval men whisper their real opinions among themselves."

As editor of Bull O'Leary published cartoons and articles in which he bitterly attacked England, as well as the war policies of the United States, and the indictment on which he goes to trial charges that with others he conspired "to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States to the injury of the service and of the United States."

The indictment also mentions a letter written by O'Leary to Bernard H. Ridder, President of the Staats-Zeitung Company, in which he upbraided Mr. Ridder for his attitude, and told him not to "worry about the Government suppressing your paper," but to take heart and "fight," and urged him to "above all fight for your German language, &c. guage," etc.

CAPT. ROOSEVELT LAY 14 HOURS, UNATTENDED

Hit at 5 A. M. and Not Taken to Hospital Till 7 P. M., American Surgeon Says in Letter.

Captain Archibald B. Roosevelt, who was wounded on March 11, when about to lead a platoon of raiding troops toward the German lines from an American trench, lay for fourteen hours without medical attendance where he had fallen when hit by shrapnel, it became known here yesterday through a letter received by a New York surgeon from a medical officer serving with the American forces in France.

Captain Roosevelt was wounded in the leg, and his arm was broken in two places at 5 o'clock in the morning, but it was not until 7 at night that he was reached and carried to a hospital.

No explanation was given in the letter for this delay in giving him assistance, but it was intimated that continual bombardment of the trenches made it impossible to get aid to him.

The medical officer with the American forces, who was a New York surgeon before entering the war, wrote that he had seen Captain Roosevelt on March 12, the morning following his rescue.

"The Captain was wounded at 5 o'clock the morning of the previous day," writes the surgeon, "but it was not until 7 o'clock that night that he could be taken from the trench. He was taken to a base hospital, where on the next morning, when I saw him, he was operated on."

Captain Roosevelt's left arm was broken in two places, and shrapnel had penetrated his right leg and kneecap. In the mud and confined space of the communicating trench Roosevelt, it was said, suffered considerably from his wounds, as the men with him, cut off as they were, had no means to ease him in any way.

The New York surgeon who was present at the operation wrote that treatment had brought the wound to a satisfactory condition, and that the Captain's speedy recovery was looked for.

This letter was the first direct information as to Captain Roosevelt's injuries other than mention in the press reports. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was at the home of her parents in Boston, yesterday received her first message from her husband since he was wounded. It read:

"Am resting finely. Everything O. K. "ARCHIE."

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, repeating the message to him. The surgeon who received the letter concerning the Captain also informed the Colonel of his son's condition. The only comment from Colonel Roosevelt was that he was proud of the grit shown by "Archie" under uncomfortable conditions.

GIVE 21,000,000 CROWNS.

K. A. Wallenberg and Wife Establish Uplift Fund in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—K. A. Wallenberg, former Foreign Minister, and his wife have given 20,000,000 crowns for a permanent fund "to further religious, charitable, social, and cultural work and to promote the commerce and industry of Sweden." Another million crowns was given to the municipal library at Stockholm.

The gift (approximately $5,400,000) for the permanent fund is the largest in the history of Sweden, except that of Dr. Nobel.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sealskin coat, jacket make, taken by mistake from Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., Thursday evening; $100 reward, no questions asked. Return or phone 5530 Greeley.

LOST—Friday night, money and two diamond rings, on 6th Av. "L" or 125th cross-town car; liberal reward. Mrs. H. Behrmann, 2,026 Walton Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Leaving train, 81st St. Station on Harlem 6th Av. train; left brown muff, white trimmings; reward; please return, Muir, 105 West 82d St.

LOST—Vicinity 34th St., Broadway, and Pennsylvania Station, gold wrist watch on gray leather strap. Reward for return 1,115 Broadway, 7th floor.

LOST—Between 32 Nassau St. and Wall St. subway station, a heart-shaped brooch set with square amethysts. Reward if returned to G. M. Pinney, 32 Nassau St.

LOST—String of pearls, ruby clasp, Saturday evening, Madison Av. and 30th St. and Metropolitan Opera House; reward. Mrs. McDougall, 25 East 30th St.

LOST—Saturday, platinum bar pin, set in diamonds and pearls; west side; liberal reward; if found return to Gledhill, 175 West 100th St.

LOST—Wallet, Saturday, with French papers and letters; reward. Return M. Glucksman, care Mautner Bros., 135 West 28th St.

LOST—Package containing 2 neck chains, name "Davis, March 22, 1918," &c. Finder will please return to Julius Fischer, 987 8th Av.

LOST—Shell-rim spectacles, on Broadway between 74th and 81st Sts. $2 reward if returned to T. A. Ball, 26 West 76th St.

LOST—Saturday, lady's lavender enamelled wrist watch and bracelet; reward. 44 East 79th St., Apartment 3.

LOST—Diamond bug pin; liberal reward. Eugenie Muller, 325 Amsterdam Av. Tel. 7390 Schuyler.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Opera House, Saturday matinee; keepsake; reward. H 94 Times.

LOST—Lavalliere, three diamonds, March 26, 125th St.-7th Av., to 128th St.-3d Av.; liberal reward. Queripel, 2,360 3d Av.

LOST—50-trip ticket between Katonah and New York. Return to Foster, 26 East 46th St., and get reward.

LOST—DIAMOND HORSESHOE BROOCH; LIBERAL REWARD. G 128 TIMES.

$250 REWARD for return of diamond brooch or breast pin, star-shaped in effect, one large centre stone, sixteen smaller stones, gold and platinum mounting; positively no questions asked. Henry Beyer, 7 Maiden Lane.

$50 REWARD

Return diamond and onyx veil-pin, 2 rows onyx, 1 row diamonds, platinum setting, lost March 27. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Money, Saturday, 5th Av.; state amount, denominations, hour, locality. L 9 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Large reward for return of brindle Scotch terrier who strayed from below address Saturday afternoon; answers to the name of Peter. 178 East 70th St.

LOST—White wire-haired female fox terrier, brown ear; lost March 29, near Mineola. Finder call George Owen, Great Neck 577. Reward.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, dark brindle, six months old, at 58th and 6th Av., 5 o'clock Thursday night; suitable reward. MacKee, 58 West 58th.

LOST—Young Boston bull terrier; answers to the name of Mitzi. Reward if returned to 253 West 72d St.

LOST—Brown brindle bull, March 27; reward. P. Kessler, 45 Lenox Av.

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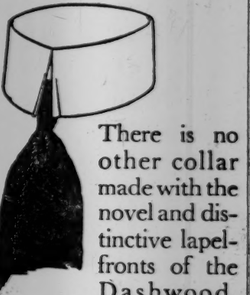

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